

## Kaddoumi welcomes Brezhnev plan

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Palestinian official has described a six-point Middle East peace initiative by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as positive and constructive. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Political Department, said the proposals were in keeping with the peace plan adopted at an Arab League summit conference in Fez, Morocco, two weeks ago. Mr. Brezhnev's proposals this week called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and an international conference to draw up a Middle East settlement. Mr. Kaddoumi's statement, carried by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, was the first Palestinian reaction.

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جورديان تايمز يومية مستقلة تأسست من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الوحي"

## Arafat appeals to world

DAMASCUS (R) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Saturday cabled several world leaders urging them to intervene quickly to stop the "heinous massacres committed by Israel in Lebanon," the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported. The agency said cables were sent to Pope John Paul, French President Francois Mitterrand, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar. Earlier Wafa quoted reports from Beirut as saying that about 1,000 civilians including scores of old men, women and children were massacred in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps.

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## Abdo Yamani condemns Israel

BAHRAIN (R) — The Saudi Arabian information minister, Mohammad Abdo Yamani, Sunday condemned the killings of civilians in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and said Israel was responsible for the massacre. "Israel and its stooges bear the historic responsibility for the horrible, barbaric crime," Dr. Abdo Yamani said in a statement carried by the Saudi Press Agency.

## Moroccan Jews hail Fez Arab summit

RABAT (R) — The Jewish community in Morocco has congratulated King Hassan on the "historic success" of the Arab summit held in Fez this month. "It is a victory over violence and destruction which must no longer be the only alternative in conflicts between nations," David Amar, secretary-general of the Council of Jewish Communities in Morocco, said in a telegram to the king which was published Saturday in the daily Le Matin du Sahara. Morocco's Jewish community is the largest in the Arab World with an estimated 20,000 people.

## Canada raps Israel

OTTAWA (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau Sunday said there was no justification for the Israeli invasion of west Beirut. "If anything, it will retard the prospects for peace in Lebanon," he told the Canadian Press News Agency in an interview Friday night. "I think (the Israeli invasion) retards the day—and perhaps even the likelihood—that all foreign troops will evacuate in the immediate future," he said. The Canadian leader called the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel "an act of violence which is particularly disastrous for the peaceful evolution of Lebanon."

## Diplomatic status for PLO in Maputo

MAPUTO (R) — Mozambique has given full diplomatic status to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Maputo. At a ceremony Friday night PLO Representative Hani Shawa and Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano signed a joint declaration raising the status of the four-year-old office to that of an embassy.

## Non-aligned states choose India as summit venue

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — India has been informed by Cuban President Fidel Castro, current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, that New Delhi is the choice of the members as the site for the organisation's postponed seventh summit, an Indian government spokesman said here Saturday. Dr. Castro wrote a letter to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that he had received a "unanimously favourable" response to his polling of the 94-member movement about India replacing Iraq as the venue, the spokesman said.

## Bomb scare on Air-India flight

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — An Air-India Boeing 747 flight to Rome was called back to Bombay Saturday after a woman telephoned authorities and said there was a bomb on board, an airline spokesman said. The jetliner was ordered back to Bombay about 80 minutes after its departure, spokesman James Martin said. The plane, Flight No. 131, was allowed to leave again after it was thoroughly searched and no bomb was found, Mr. Martin said by telephone from Bombay. Mr. Martin said he had no information about the unidentified woman who made the call. However, the United News of India (UNI) said a woman from the Churchgate area of south Bombay called airline authorities to inquire if the flight had departed. When told it had, she said there was a bomb on the aircraft, UNI said.

# Hundreds massacred in Beirut refugee camps

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Hundreds of Palestinian refugees, including many women and children, were massacred Friday and Saturday by Israeli-backed right-wing militiamen who attacked refugee camps in west Beirut, eyewitnesses said Saturday.

Dozens of bloated corpses of men, women and children lay strewn in the wreckage of a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut after Lebanese rightist militiamen scoured the area.

The French news agency, Agence France Presse, estimated that at least 1,500 people were slaughtered in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps south of the Lebanese capital.

Reporters toured the Shatila camp hours after the militiamen left and saw dozens of bodies, some in heaps, others half-hidden

under piles of rubble. In one place, seven men lay dead in a line along the base of a concrete wall.

Reporters said the number of bodies, littering the streets and seen inside the houses of the Palestinian shantytowns, may number in the hundreds. A.P. reporters G.G. Labelle and William Foley reported seeing what appeared to be entire families shot to death inside their homes, and said it appeared men had been lined up against walls and shot, execution-style.

Friday, correspondents saw gunmen from the Israeli-backed militia of Maj. Saad Haddad and from the right-wing Lebanese Forces organisation grouped outside the Shatila camp.

They had arrived after Israel's invasion of west Beirut and said they were going to comb the camp.

The Israelis had claimed that some Palestinian fighters had stayed behind in the camp after the evacuation from Beirut last month of thousands of their colleagues.

Saturday, after the gunmen had left, the Shatila camp was a wasteland of ruined single-storey concrete houses.

It was almost deserted. A few women waited over their dead and young civil defence workers with thick gauze face masks searched out bodies and started arranging for them to be collected.

Under a tree in what had once been the courtyard of a small house was a tangled pile of stinking corpses, including those of two

children and some women as well as men.

## Carnage

In a narrow alley, a dead man lay on his side, shot through the head. Flies buzzed around the body and crawled over congealed blood on his shattered skull.

In the house next door, a middle-aged woman lay spreadeagled on her back in a pool of blood.

Women who had survived the carnage said the militiamen burst in Friday evening and the last left Saturday morning.

There appeared to have been some resistance. In a side alley, a dead man lay on his face with a shotgun by his side. Several spent cartridges were scattered in the dust nearby.

Gathered on a military stretcher further up the street was a box of ammunition clips for Kalashnikov assault rifles and some metal magazines for machineguns.

Reporters saw similar remains in a nearby garage. But there was no way of telling whether these had been left behind by defenders or attackers.

Survivors said Israeli troops had not been involved in the sweep through Shatila camp, which they said had also taken in the adjacent Sabra camp.

An Israeli colonel told reporters outside the Shatila camp Friday that he was working on two principles—that the area should be "purified" but the Israeli army should not be involved.

A western diplomat among several who went round the camp with journalists said he believed from the state of decomposition of some bodies that they had been dead since early Friday. Others looked as if they could have been shot Saturday morning, he said.

Many of the corpses were covered by broken concrete and rubble.

"They used bulldozers to pile rubble on the dead," one woman

said. Maj. Haddad claimed his force was not involved in the massacre of women and children in west Beirut refugee camps.

"We condemn this savage action," Maj. Haddad said in a telephone call to Reuters in occupied Jerusalem.

Maj. Haddad said his forces were under strict orders not to venture beyond Sidon, 35 kilometres south of Beirut.

But local newspapers had reported Haddad's militiamen on Friday drove to the capital from the south, entered the camps and took some unspecified action against the camps' population.

Some camp residents seemed not to know the difference between the forces of the Falange and of Maj. Haddad, also a Christian.

The Palestinian refugee camps were the stronghold of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) before the PLO withdrew

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## World shocked by carnage

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States, France and Italy Saturday expressed dismay at violence in west Beirut and urged United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send observers there.

The request, made in a joint statement issued by the White House, followed news of a massacre in Beirut refugee camps.

The statement said the Lebanese government had told the U.N. chief it agreed to the request for observers to be sent.

The White House statement said France, Italy and the United States, which assigned troops to an international force in Beirut last month, were "dismayed by the appalling violence and loss of life taking place in west Beirut."

The three governments "today urged the secretary general of the United Nations to dispatch observers immediately to the sites of the greatest human suffering and losses in and around the city," it said.

## U.N. concern

Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed shock and horror at reports of the killing.

The Security Council was summoned for consultations at 2000 GMT on the situation in Lebanon, a U.N. spokesman announced.

The secretary-general issued a short statement through a spokesman after news reports that dozens of bodies were found in the Shatila and Sabra camps in west Beirut after Lebanese rightist militiamen scoured the area.

"The secretary general has heard with shock and horror reports of the killings of civilians in west Beirut," his spokesman said. "He once again calls urgently for an end to the violence."

The Security Council Friday night unanimously condemned Israel's drive into west Beirut and demanded an immediate pullback.

## Reagan expresses horror

President Reagan, in a separate statement, expressed horror at the killing of Palestinians at the Shatila refugee camp in west Beirut, reported after correspondents toured the camp Saturday.

"All people of decency must share our outrage and revulsion of the murders, which included women and children," Mr. Reagan said.

Expressing his horror at the killing, Mr. Reagan strongly suggested Israel's occupation of Beirut had allowed it to happen by thwarting establishment of Lebanese army control over the city.

"We strongly opposed Israel's move into west Beirut following the assassination of President-elect (Bashir) Gemayel both because we believed it wrong in principle and for fear that it would provoke further fighting," the president said.

"Israel, by yesterday in military control of Beirut, claimed that its moves would prevent the kind of tragedy which has now occurred."

## Egyptian call

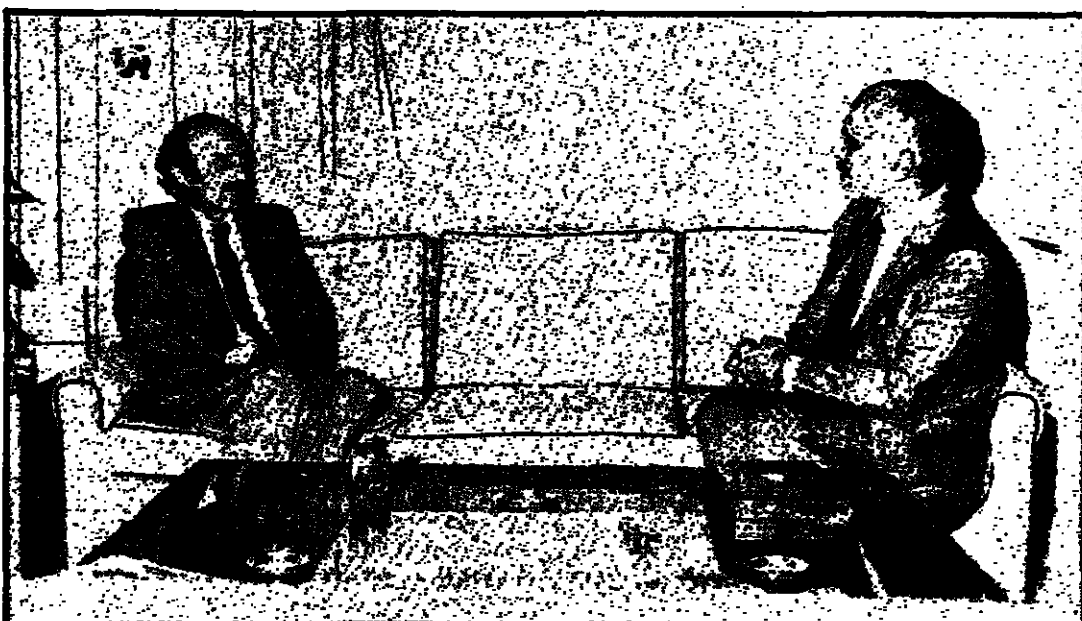
Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak urged the United States to intervene immediately in Lebanon following the killing in refugee camps in Beirut.

The Middle East News Agency (MENA) said he sent a message to President Reagan calling for "firm and decisive American intervention to put an end to the deteriorating situation in Lebanon."

Mr. Mubarak recalled that the United States was a partner in the Middle East peace process and guarantor of an agreement, negotiated by special envoy Philip Habib, for the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut last month.

He said the United States should "intervene at once firmly

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His Majesty King Hussein Saturday receives the leader of the Lebanese Progressive Party Walid Junblatt (Petra photo)

## King, Junblatt discuss Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at the Royal Court here Saturday with the leader of the Lebanese Progressive Party Walid Junblatt. During the audience, they reviewed the Lebanese situation and the

dangers inherent in Israel's invasion of Beirut.

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from Beirut and the rest of Lebanese territory in implementation of U.N. Security

Council resolutions.

He also reaffirmed Jordan's concern for the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the unity of its people.

## U.S. joins U.N. in condemning Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States, in a rare censure of Israel, has joined in a unanimous U.N. Security Council resolution condemning this week's Israeli push into west Beirut and demanding an immediate withdrawal.

The 15 council members Friday night approved the resolution, sponsored by Jordan, which gave Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar 24 hours to issue a report

on Israel's reaction. Council members said the contents of the report, expected to take the form of a brief document, would determine whether and when they would be called back into session.

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum left the council chamber with his delegation moments before Friday night's meeting got under way after informing the president, Ambassador Masahiro

Nisibori of Japan, that the approach of sundown marked the start of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish new year.

Ambassador Charles Lichtenstein, who cast the American vote, did not address the council. Asked later by reporters to comment on the U.S. decision to approve the

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Resolution text, page 8

## 'U.S. responsible for fall of Beirut'

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Palestinian official has accused the United States of being responsible for the Israeli takeover of west Beirut and of breaking promises to guarantee the safety of Palestinian refugees there.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Political Department, said: "The U.S. bears the responsibility for the takeover."

"It has also violated promises it gave to the PLO guaranteeing the safety of the refugee camps in west Beirut."

Mr. Kaddoumi's statement, in a newspaper published by the PLO's information office in Damascus, underlined the PLO's concern about the fate of thousands of Palestinians in refugee camps in west Beirut.

He urged the international community to carry out its role

and adopt a firm stand towards the "war of genocide" against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Arab newspaper commentators Friday attacked the United States for failing to prevent Israeli forces from entering west Beirut and said its credibility as a Middle East peace-maker had been seriously eroded.

One Kuwait newspaper

(Continued on page 3)

## Rebels hold top Hondurans hostage

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (R) — Left-wing guerrillas Saturday held hostage some 200 leading Honduran businessmen, two cabinet ministers and the Central Bank governor and demanded the release of political prisoners.

Firing assault rifles, the guerrillas stormed the Chamber of Commerce in the northern city of San Pedro Sula Saturday night as businessmen, industrialists and government officials met to discuss ways of solving the country's economic problems, police said.

Two men were wounded in the attack. The hostages included Finance Minister Arturo Corleto, Economics Minister Gustavo

Alfaro and Central Bank Governor Gonzalo Carrillo.

Police said the guerrillas belonged to the Cinchonero National Liberation Movement, which hijacked a Honduran airliner in March 1981 and forced the government to free 10 political prisoners.

Honduran radio stations reported that the attackers, thought to number about 20, also included left-wing guerrillas from neighbouring El Salvador and militants of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) which is running Nicaragua. There was no official confirmation of the reports.

Residents of San Pedro Sula, the country's second-largest city, said police and troops cordoned off the chamber of Commerce and snipers were posted on rooftops.

Police and officials in Tegucigalpa would give no details of negotiations for the release of the hostages. But diplomatic sources in Mexico City said Honduran President Roberto Somoza Cordova was involved and had been in telephone contact with San Pedro Sula.

The attack was the most serious operation to date by leftist guerrillas opposed to the Honduran government.

## Israel to pull out in 'some weeks'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said he hoped the Israeli army would leave Beirut in a few weeks in a staged withdrawal, handing over to Lebanese troops as they "purified areas where the Palestinians are."

In a radio interview celebrating the Jewish new year, the defence minister said Israeli soldiers would withdraw from Beirut step by step, giving up their key positions to the Lebanese army as it approached.

He said this would happen, "not in a matter of days or a matter of months... I hope it is a matter of a few weeks."

The Israeli army moved into west Beirut earlier this week, saying it intended to prevent any factional fighting following the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Mr. Sharon said that despite Mr. Gemayel's death, Israel would succeed in obtaining a peace treaty with Lebanon.

because "we have enough physical strength to be able to assure that we get the peace we deserve."

Israel army radio also reported a large explosion near the Hilton hotel on the beachfront of west Beirut when explosives it said were placed by Palestinian commandos were triggered by a group of children. The Israeli army closed off the area, the report added, and there were no immediate reports of casualties.

In east Lebanon, the army said Israeli troops exchanged fire with Palestinian fighters firing bazookas and mortars from behind Syrian lines near Ammiq.

The Foreign Ministry broke the traditional holiday silence to deny charges by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and other Arab leaders that Israel was responsible for Mr. Gemayel's death.

"Only someone not in his right mind or maliciously trying to sow discord" could accuse Israel of the death, an official statement said.

## U.N. resolution ignored

At the United Nations, Israel will defy a Security Council resolution that demands pullback of its forces from west Beirut and condemns the drive into the city's western sector, Israel's ambassador indicated.

The United States, dramatising its disapproval of Israel's latest military thrust, joined the rest of the 15-member council Friday night in the unanimous vote against the Jewish state. It was the first U.S. vote to condemn an Israeli action since the bombing of an Iraqi nuclear reactor in June 1981.

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum indicated Israel would not comply with the resolution, saying the measure did not address "root causes" of the Lebanese conflict, which he said could only be resolved when "all foreign forces withdraw from Lebanese soil."

## Self-exiled Raymond Edde declares candidacy from Paris

## Lebanon to elect new president Tuesday

AMMAN (R) — Lebanon's parliament will meet on Tuesday to elect a successor to assassinated President-elect Bashir Gemayel, right-wing Falangist Radio reported Saturday.

The radio, monitored in Amman, did not give any other details. But prospects of a tough struggle over the succession increased with the emergence of two opponents for Bashir Gemayel's brother Amin—former President Camille Chamoun and self-exiled Raymond Edde.

In Paris, Mr. Edde said Saturday he would be a candidate.

He said that if he were elected he would go straight to Washington

to arrange for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

"Only the United States can force Israel to withdraw," said Mr. Edde, whose rightist National Bloc party stands for power-sharing between leftists and rightists.

Falangist Radio said Amin Gemayel would meet U.S. special envoy Morris Draper later Saturday to discuss the elections.

It added that Lebanon's president Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros had lengthy talks on the situation Saturday morning.

The radio later quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying he would fol-

low his brother in standing for a strong Lebanon with full sovereignty over its entire territory.

He added that the Lebanese army would soon move in and take over positions now controlled by the Israeli army, but that would require negotiations, he said.

Mr. Gemayel, a politician and businessman, is said to be more acceptable than his brother to Lebanon's Muslim community.

During the Israeli siege of west Beirut, he went there to visit Muslim politicians, and in the past year he also met Palestinian leaders, something his brother would never have done.

## French police round up 14 suspected saboteurs

PARIS (R) — French police detained 14 people in an overnight swoop on suspected sympathisers of a banned extremist group which has frequently claimed responsibility for bomb attacks in Paris, judicial sources said Saturday.

But the sources said the 14, all still under questioning, were not immediately suspected of having any link with an explosion Friday in which an Israeli embassy official and two of his relatives were seriously injured.

Police Saturday said the arrested persons were suspected of having links with the underground group Action Directe and a quantity of arms and explosives were discovered at a small Paris garage they used.

Meanwhile, police mounted a massive security operation to protect Paris synagogues as thousands of Jews gathered to celebrate the Rosh Hashanah new year.

At a synagogue on rue Copernic where four people were killed in a bomb blast in October, 1980, policemen carrying submachineguns stood at either side of the

entrance and dozens of others patrolled the narrow street.

Many more armed riot police were in buses parked in the area, close to the Champs Elysees, and the road was blocked off by metal barriers. Two ambulances stood by and Jewish community officials checked worshippers as they entered the synagogue.

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy said the condition of 61-year-old Amos Man El, who works in his military purchasing mission, his cousin Zoltan Mandel and Mr. Mandel's wife, both from Venezuela, remained serious.

All three had just left the mission and were in Mr. Man El's car when explosive, which police said had been placed under the front of the vehicle, was detonated as it moved out of a parking place.

In an anonymous call to an international news agency, responsibility for the blast was claimed for the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction—a mysterious group which has also said it was behind earlier attacks on Israeli and American targets in Paris.

## Hague raps Israeli envoy

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch government said Saturday it objected to a statement by Israel's new ambassador here that the presence of Dutch troops in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was futile and they should be withdrawn.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said a senior official told Ambassador Yaacov Nechustan of the government's displeasure during a meeting that had been planned before the ambassador made his remarks.

Mr. Nechustan said in an interview with a Dutch Jewish magazine this week:

"The time has come for the Netherlands' government to recall its troops from Lebanon. There is nothing further for them to do and they have proved their futility as a military force."

Official sources said the government objected to the envoy's statement both because of the reasoning and because he made it before presenting his credentials.

It was unprecedented for an ambassador to tell the Dutch government what to do before he had even officially taken up his post.



# HOME REPORTS

## Ain Ghazal excavations reveal 9,000-year-old Neolithic village

Text and photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An American-led international team of archaeologists, six weeks of fieldwork earlier this year and some technological wizardry from the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D.C. have started to reconstruct the life, economy and resources of a 9,000-year-old Neolithic village that flourished for hundreds of years on the edge of what is present-day Amman.

The brief excavations carried out in January and March of this year have revealed enough about the site of Ain Ghazal village, across the highway from the sewage treatment plant at the northern entrance of Amman, to prod the co-directors of the dig to launch a major effort to raise funds and put together a large-scale excavation for next summer.

The large size of the site—compared to other known, smaller Neolithic villages of the same period, such as Jericho and Beidha, in the West Bank and south Jordan respectively—and its apparent status representing a transitional phase of socio-economic development between the valley to the west and the Syrian highlands to the north, makes Ain Ghazal an archaeological site of potentially enormous importance.

The prospect of having an intact Neolithic village on Amman's doorstep excavated, preserved, and opened for visits by tourists and residents of Jordan is one that could also have significant impact on the tourism sector.

The site was first noticed by Jordanian archaeologists about six years ago, when bulldozers clearing the way for a new highway at

the northern entrance of Amman exposed what were obviously several layers of plastered floors. The site remained untouched because of a lack of specialists in the Neolithic period, the era between 8,000 B.C. and 5,000 B.C. when bands of nomadic hunters and food gatherers gradually settled down into a permanently sedentary lifestyle as they learned to cultivate plants and domesticate animals.

Earlier this year, two American archaeologists who are specialists in early village life and stone age materials happened to be resident in Amman and were asked by the Jordanian Department of Antiquities to put together a multinational team of archaeologists to study the site.

The six-week working season this year has shown that Ain Ghazal (the "spring of the gazelle", indicating the presence of both a nearby water source and gazelle herds in times past) may be one of the largest, best preserved Neolithic villages in the entire Middle East. The two Americans co-directing the dig, Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, and Dr. Albert Leonard, Jr., associate professor of art history and archaeology at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, surveyed the immediate area around Ain Ghazal and concluded tentatively that it was an ellipsoidal village covering about 120 dunams, (30 acres). This would make it three times as large as the famous Neolithic village at Jericho.

This initial estimate has been firming up by recent fieldwork at the site using a "resistivity monitor unit" developed by Bruno Frohlich, a Dane working at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

The "black box", as it is known,

emits electrical pulses from one end of a long boom arm that are bounced into the earth and deflected back up and recorded at the other end of the boom. Any subsurface anomalies are picked up by the unit, and tests at Ain Ghazal have recorded subsurface anomalies almost exactly in the entire area that the archaeologists had determined covered the Neolithic village. Those subsurface anomalies could be either plastered floors or stone walls, and tend to confirm the large size of the village.

The size of Ain Ghazal, coupled with the good state of preservation in those few areas that have been excavated to date, makes it a site that will require a large-scale excavation programme over the years to come. Dr. Rollefson plans to resume fieldwork at the site in the summer of 1983, hoping in the meantime to have put together a large international team of some 50 people, including students from Jordan and the United States. Funding for the project also needs to be arranged in the next nine months.

### A worthy cause

What has come out of the Ain Ghazal earth to date suggests that money put into the project will be well spent. The field work this year opened up five working squares, or an area less than one-quarter of one per cent of the entire site. But, in this small area, the archaeologists have found at least 42 structures, apparently houses in most cases. One 15-metre-long building, subdivided by three interior walls, could be a non-domestic public building of some sort, Dr. Rollefson says. The structures have been mostly made of stone walls, with mud bricks used in a few cases.

The houses all had hard, smooth plastered floors that were painted with a red ochre dye that retains its beauty today, some 9,000 years after it was first applied.

The four separate levels of plastered floors indicate the village of Ain Ghazal was inhabited by successive generations for hundreds of years, though the precise years of the village's existence will only be known later this year when Carbon-14 dating techniques are applied to some of the carbonised organic material that was recovered.

Dr. Rollefson dates the village to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB) era in Syria/Palestine, which spans the years 7,400-6,000 B.C. Along with the red ochre plastered floors, the telltale sign of PPNB civilisation is the habit of burying people underneath the floors of the houses. Thirteen such domestic burials have been found at Ain Ghazal. The novel element here, though, which was not found at Jericho or at Beidha, is the regular presence of a sunken hearth within one metre south of each burial. The hearths, sunken hollows in the plastered floor of a house, were probably used for cooking or other domestic work. One theory being studied is that each house had a separate burial room. In one house, there were three superimposed hearths and three burials about one metre to the south of them.

### Cultural role

"The sunken hearths in association with domestic burials are so regular that they seem to be one of the cultural rules of the Ain Ghazal village," Dr. Leonard says. But the fact that similar patterns were not found in other Neolithic villages in the area suggests to the dig co-directors that Ain Ghazal was a transitional phase of development between Neolithic villages to the south and west and those in the northern part of the Middle East.

Among the artifacts found so far, there are eight small clay animal figurines; eight beads made of limestone, cornelian, red coral, animal teeth, and what may be a green copper ore; a mother-of-pearl pendant; assorted stone tools, including spear points and projectiles for hunting, gravers and "burners" for working bone or wood into other implements, sickles and blades; bone tools such as "spatulas", awls, a possible needle, a "thimble" and an unfinished finger ring; lime and stone bowls and a section of a stone platter; and a 10 x 6 centimetre piece of a woven "mat" that seems to be made of spun animal or human hair, making it possibly the oldest evidence of spinning in the Middle East.

Dr. Rollefson concludes from the plant and animal material at Ain Ghazal that this was a society in transition between the nomadic hunters of the older stone ages and the settled farmers and animal domesticators of the later Chal-

colithic and Bronze Ages. The high percentage of spear points and projectiles found there suggests that hunting was still an important business at ancient Ain Ghazal, which would fit in with the site's hilly, wooded environment. Bone remains show that the animals that were hunted or domesticated at Ain Ghazal include gazelle, fox, jackal, sheep, goat, wild cattle, wild horse, fallow deer, pig and rodents. Two sheep ankle bones with unusual build-ups of calcium deposits may indicate tethering of the animals; if so, this could be the earliest example of animal tethering in the Middle East.

The presence of many sickle blades suggests the residents of Ain Ghazal harvested plants. Seeds recovered from the site include barley, peas and lentils that were certainly domesticated; and wheat, fig and possibly chick peas. Lentils and peas outnumber wheat and barley at Ain Ghazal—precisely the opposite of the agricultural pattern at Jericho, down in the Jordan Valley. This leads the archaeologists to speculate that Ain Ghazal and Jericho may have traded foodstuffs, while Ain Ghazal may also have traded with people from the north and the eastern desert.

The reliance on old hunting methods while also using animal domestication techniques and plant cultivation further suggests that Ain Ghazal represents a transitional phase of human development—a crossroads between the valley and the highlands, between the north and the south, between the desert and the coast.

There is no evidence yet of a city wall or other such defensive facilities, making it likely that the Ain Ghazal folk were a peaceful lot. Neither is there evidence of site abandonment for a long period of time, meaning the reason for the demise of Ain Ghazal is all the more mysterious.

The archaeologists working the site are unable to estimate the precise size of the population of the ancient village of Ain Ghazal. Dr. Rollefson assumes the size of the site would have supported a permanent village population of at least 1,000 people living in a mixed hunting-agricultural economy.

More detailed examination of the large numbers of stone tools gathered from the site has started Dr. Rollefson thinking that the ancient Ain Ghazal culture may have existed simultaneously with somewhat different cultures living in the eastern deserts of Jordan—though in the Neolithic period the eastern half of Jordan was probably more wet than it is today.

An examination of how the Ain Ghazal stone tools were manufactured, coupled with comparisons with similar tools gathered from stone age sites in the desert (Kharanah, Azraq and Amra, among others), reveals a



A 9,000-year-old stone bowl sees the light of day once again during excavations at Ain Ghazal earlier this year

distinct difference in production techniques. Assuming that the Ain Ghazal and the desert material is of roughly the same age, Dr. Rollefson points out that the Ain Ghazal stone blades are delicate and thin, while the eastern desert blades are wider and thicker. The desert blades also seem to have a natural back on them that is not evident in the Ain Ghazal blades.

"Either the tools are not of the same age," Dr. Rollefson says, "or we are dealing here with two distinct cultural groups that lived relatively near each other but did not interact with one another."

The evidence is not in itself wholly conclusive, Dr. Rollefson warns, pointing out, for example, that some delicate stone "burners" have been found in the panhandle

area of the northeastern desert.

### City vs. desert?

One intriguing theory that Dr. Rollefson and his colleagues want to investigate further is whether this indicates a differentiation between city/desert cultures in ancient times. Another bit of evidence to be assessed is the fact that 40 per cent of the stone tools at Ain Ghazal were burins, a pointed stone tool with a narrow transverse edge used to engrave bone, antler, ivory and probably wood as well, while up to 95 per cent of the tools at some desert sites were burins.

Among the other archaeologists and professional staff who have contributed to the work at Ain Ghazal are Emuiseit Suleiman and Khaled Abu Ghunaima of the

Department of Antiquities, the Kohler, Dr. David McCreery, Scott Ralston, Susan Balderstone, Ted Banning and Brian Byrd.

Dr. Adnan Hadidi, director of the Department of Antiquities, believes that Ain Ghazal could rank in importance with Jericho in terms of shedding light on early village life in this part of the world.

"It's site of great importance, both for the archaeological wealth that it may provide and for its potential as a tourist site giving people insights into life in the prehistoric period," Dr. Hadidi told the Jordan Times recently. The site has been fenced off for protection and all construction work in the immediate vicinity has been indefinitely halted, to give the archaeologists the opportunity to investigate the site in more depth.



Dr. Gary Rollefson (left) and Dr. Albert Leonard print out plastered floor from ancient Ain Ghazal village, which can be seen running horizontally just above Dr. Rollefson's outstretched hand

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 ..... Korna  
16:50 ..... Children's Programme  
17:15 ..... Animals World  
18:30 ..... Local Programme  
19:30 ..... Programme Review  
19:50 ..... Sports  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... Arabic Series  
22:30 ..... Arabic Series  
23:10 ..... News in Arabic

##### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
20:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Focus  
21:10 ..... Nanny  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... The Shillingbury Tales

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop music  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Top Stories  
14:10 ..... I was Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Science Report  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumental Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Listeners' Choice  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Jazz Hour  
19:00 ..... News Summary  
19:05 ..... Date with a Star  
20:30 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... News Headlines

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

659, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 A World of Wind

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### FILMS

\* Australian film festival, at the Amman Chamber of Industry: Storm Boy, at 8:00 p.m.  
\* La Maison des Bories, colour film subtitled in Arabic, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* History of French Cinema, photographs, at the French Cultural Centre.  
\* The latest scientific reference books published in the United Kingdom, on exhibit at the British Council.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36247-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Georgian Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Hayat Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muzayib, Jabal Lwadi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

#### FILMS

6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lwadi, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Resurrection): Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiyya, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

05:24 ..... (Sunrise) Shariq  
05:24 ..... (Sunrise) Shariq  
15:31 ..... (Sunset) Shariq  
17:35 ..... (Sunset) Shariq  
19:01 ..... (Sunset) Shariq

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport, 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

05:40 ..... Dar-es-Salaam (BA)  
07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
07:15 ..... Kuwait (SR)  
09:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Doha, Riyadh (SV)  
10:50 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
10:50 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:30 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
16:55 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
17:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:40 ..... Athens (RJ)  
17:45 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:50 ..... London, Paris (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:05 ..... Paris (AF)  
18:15 ..... Zurich, Geneva (SR)  
18:45 ..... Casablanca (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Rome (RJ)  
19:50 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:20 ..... Cairo (EA)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
24:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
00:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc ..... 74.5/ 74.9  
Danish guilder ..... 130.5/ 131.3  
Egyptian pound ..... 363.6/ 369  
French franc ..... 50.3/ 51  
Iraqi dinar ..... 644.3/ 653  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 25.4/ 25.6  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 155.7/ 156.5  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 122.9/ 123.5  
Lebanese lira ..... 74.4/ 75.5  
Omani rial ..... 1033.3/ 1040  
Qatari riyal ..... 98.2/ 98.5  
Saudi riyal ..... 104/ 104.5  
Swedish crown ..... 57.1/ 57.4  
Swiss franc ..... 167.8/ 168.8  
Syrian lira ..... 61.5/ 62.2  
UAE dirham ..... 97.5/ 98  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 612.4/ 616.1  
U.S. dollar ..... 358/ 360  
W. German mark ..... 143.1/ 144

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be sunny weather with light and variable wind changing sometimes to northerly moderate wind. In Aqaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C  
Amman ..... 17/31  
Aqaba ..... 24/36  
Dahat ..... 18/35  
Jordan Valley ..... 26/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 32, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 59 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 36300-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

#### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Aqaba Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Mallat, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shamsiyya ..... 664171-4  
University Hospital ..... 845945  
Dar Al-Qadisa, J. Hussein ..... 667118  
Al-Musharraf, J. Hussein ..... 667127-9  
The Khalil ibn, Abadi ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abadi ..... 664164  
Rafiq, Al-Muhajir ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marza ..... 91611

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Ahmad Aziz Abu Khalaf ..... 22520

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg  
Apple (African) ..... 280/ 220  
Apple (American) ..... 280/ 220  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 200/ 160  
Apple (Golden) ..... 200/ 160  
Apple (Japanese) ..... 360/ 300  
Apple (Local) ..... 200/ 160  
Apple (Straw) ..... 200/ 160  
Banana ..... 250/ 200  
Banana (Makassar) ..... 225/ 180  
Beans ..... 360/ 300  
Beans (string) ..... 340/ 300  
Cabbage ..... 150/ 120  
Carrot ..... 200/ 160  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 200/ 160  
Chickpeas ..... 450/ 400  
Cucumber (large) ..... 180/ 150  
Cucumber (small) ..... 190/ 150  
Dates ..... 180/ 150  
Eggplant (small) ..... 190/ 150  
Figs ..... 250/ 200  
Garlic ..... 550/ 450  
Grapes ..... 220/ 180  
Hot Green Pepper ..... 280/ 220  
Lemon (imported) ..... 280/ 220  
Lemon (local) ..... 180/ 150  
Mellow ..... 70/ 50  
Marrow (large) ..... 150/ 120  
Marrow (small) ..... 220/ 180  
Molok ..... 200/ 160  
Okra ..... 340/ 300  
Onion (dry) ..... 80/ 60  
Parsley ..... 100/ 100  
Peas (Lebanese) ..... 460/ 400  
Peanut ..... 250/ 200  
Pumpkin ..... 140/ 120  
Potato (imported) ..... 150/ 120  
Radish ..... 150/ 120  
Red Chilies ..... 550/ 500  
Sage ..... 450/ 380  
Spinach ..... 250/ 200  
Sweet Pepper ..... 200/ 160  
Tamarind ..... 90/ 60  
Water Melon ..... 140/ 100  
Water Melon (stripped) ..... 100/ 70



## Baroness Young arrives in Jordan today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Baroness Young of the United Kingdom will visit Jordan as a guest of the Minister of Social Development, Mr. Mufti, from Sept. 19 to 24.

Baroness Young is Lord Privy Seal, a title used for a cabinet minister without portfolio. She is also responsible for the government business in the Upper House. She is also minister in charge of the Management and Personnel Office.

During her visit she will call on the prime minister and the president of National Consultative Council. She will see the Princess in Community College, a comprehensive school and the University of Jordan. She will be the guest of the Jordanian Women's Federation at a reception and display of traditional Jordanian dress and will also visit the Royal Scientific Society and Civil Service Commission.

To complete her time in Jordan, Baroness Young will visit Petra, Amman and Jerash.

Baroness Young, who was created a Life Peer in 1971, was appointed a Baroness in Waiting

(Government Whip in the House of Lords) in 1972. She was parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Department of the Environment from 1973 to 1974. She was a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation from 1975 to 1977 and deputy chairman from 1977 to 1979.

She was appointed minister of state in the Department of Education and Science following the return to office of the Conservatives after the election of May 1979.

Her ministerial responsibilities included all matters relating to schools, local government finance, and teacher employment. She was appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the first woman to hold this post, leader of the House of Lords and minister in charge of the Civil Service Department in September 1981, being created a privy councillor at the same time.

Following a re-organisation of central government departments in November 1981, she was appointed minister in charge of the management and personnel Office. In April 1982 she was appointed Lord Privy Seal.



Baroness Young

Before becoming a Government Whip, Baroness Young has been for 15 years a member of the Oxford City Council. She was elected a councillor in 1957 and in 1967 became an Alderman and Leader of the Conservative group on the council. During that time she was chairman of a number of committees including the Central Area Re-development Committee, and the Planning and Education Committee.

In addition she has been a director of the United Kingdom Provident Institution and also a member of the British Railways Advisory Board for the western region. She is an honorary fellow of the Institution of Municipal Engineers.

## Alia appoints new Fleet Captains

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Flight Operations Department has announced the following new appointments, effective Sept. 11.

Captain Luraj Hijawi is now Director Standards, having been with Alia for seven years and flying B 707s.

Captain Awni Alaedine has become Director Training after seven years of service and experience on the B 707 as well as acting as B 727 Fleet Captain.

Captain Zeid Toukan is new L1011 Fleet Captain. He has flown with Alia for 12 years in the Caravelle and TriStar, and was previously B 707 Fleet Captain.

Captain Faris Sayyed, after more than 15 years with Alia, has become B 747 Fleet Captain.

## U.N. team completes study on pilot project

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint team from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) has completed the task of assessing a pilot project for developing pasture lands and the production of fodder in Jordan, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture said here Saturday.

The team, which spent three weeks in the country, had visited a number of pasture lands and met with local agricultural officials to discuss the progress of the project in their regions.

The project of developing pasture lands in Jordan was initiated by the ministry of agriculture and the Jordan Cooperative Organisation two years ago. It entails allocating cooperative organisations larger areas of pasture land which will be used by farmers and livestock breeders.

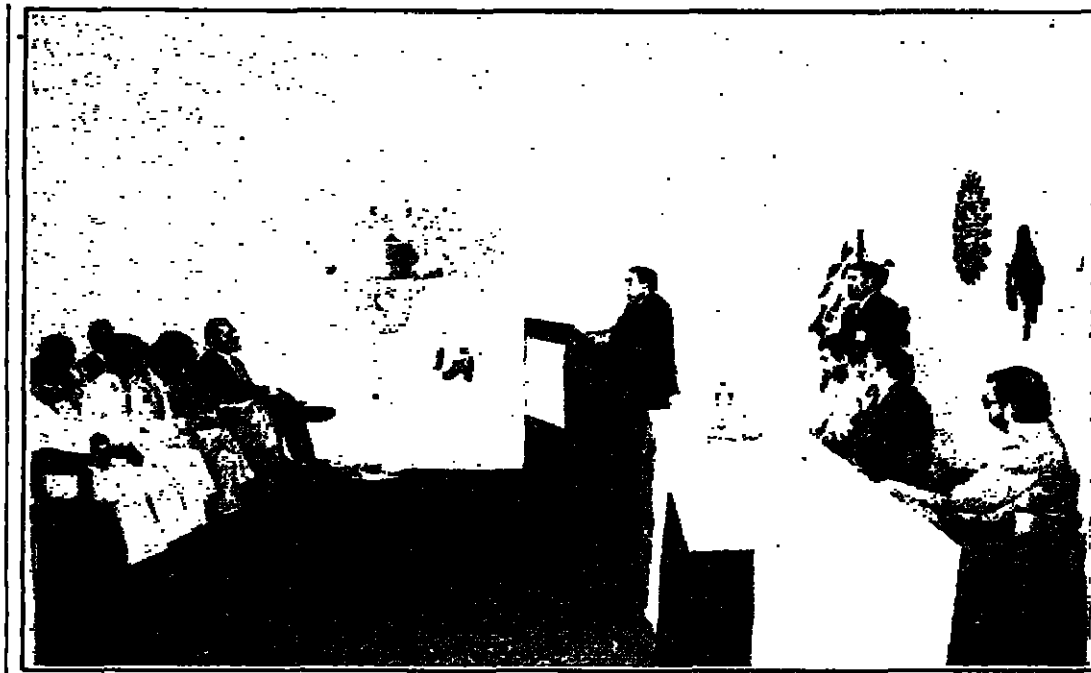
The team members expressed satisfaction with the progress of work on the project and said they will recommend that WFP aid be given to Jordan with the purpose of implementing another project on a larger scale.

## Industrial meeting starts in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Experts on planning and implementing industrial projects in Arab countries opened a five-day meeting here Saturday.

The meeting is designed to offer the chance to the delegates to exchange views and experiences about carrying out industrial schemes, according to Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) Director General Ayyad Al Azzabi who spoke to the delegates at the opening session.

Also speaking was Mr. Abdullah 'Ulayyan, director of the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), who said that the experts will be discussing a number of working papers on industrial projects.



Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal, addresses delegates to the adult education meeting held on Saturday (Petra photo)

## Meeting on adult education opens in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional advisory meeting on adult education and the eradication of illiteracy in Arab countries opened in Amman Saturday.

Addressing the delegates from eight Arab countries and several regional organisations, Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal underlined the importance of the topics which the leading educationalists will be discussing in their five-day meeting. The meeting in itself is a manifestation of joint Arab action, solidarity and the concerted efforts to eradicate illiteracy in the Arab world, the minister said. He expressed hope that the delegations will arrive at constructive solutions to many problems and will issue the best recommendations that can apply in the field of adult education.

Another speaker at the opening session was the Ministry of Education's director of education 'Izzat Jaradat who pointed out the right to education and learning for all citizens regardless of their age and sex. He said adults can acquire education through evening classes, home study and education programmes set for adults in various governorates. Dr. Jaradat also referred to the ministry of education's efforts towards eradicating illiteracy.

Also speaking was a representative of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), who pointed out his organisation's concern in organising such seminars and meetings to help world nations eradicate illiteracy. The purpose of this meeting, he said, is to hear ideas of various educationalists and pool their opinions about methods of dealing with adult education problems and the best means of offering education to all sectors of the population.

The delegates will be discussing several working papers on adult education and the eradication of illiteracy and regional and international cooperation in this respect.

The meeting, organised in cooperation with UNESCO is attended by delegates from North and South Yemen, Oman, Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Jordan in addition to the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Labour Organisation, UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees), the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences, the Arab Organisation for the eradication of illiteracy and UNESCO.

## King sends good wishes to Chile

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on his country's National Day.

In his cable, King Hussein wished the president success in the leadership of his people and further prosperity and progress to Chile.

## King condoles Abu Al Ghanam family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated the assistant chief of protocol to visit Abu Al Ghanam family and conveyed his sympathy on the death of Sheikh Idweiq Salem Abu Al Ghanam.

## Qasem accepts credentials of 2 ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Two newly appointed ambassadors to Jordan Saturday called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and handed him a copy of their credentials. Mr. Insan Rashid, ambassador of Pakistan and Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Ali Al Shurafa from the United Arab Emirates also held separate talks with Mr. Qasem on their countries' relations with Jordan.

## Al Mufti returns from China

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian women delegation led by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti returned to Amman Saturday at the end of a 10-day visit to China.

During the visit the delegation members looked into Chinese women handicrafts and light industries with the purpose of benefiting from them in Jordan. The delegation included Buthaina Jandaneh; Ubaidah Al Muftaq; Hilwa Malhas and Siham Al Qasem.

## Austrian journalists visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation of Austrian journalists is due to arrive here on Sunday for a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and the Regency Palace Hotel.

The delegation will tour Jordan's archaeological and touristic attractions for the purpose of marketing them in Europe.

## More Jordanian pilgrims leave for Mecca

IRBID (Petra) — A group of Muslim pilgrims representing Yarmouk University left for Mecca Saturday. The group consisting of 150 teachers, students and employees, was seen off by a number of university officials.

Another group from the armed forces left Saturday to perform pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. Its members were seen off by the armed forces commander-in-chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and other senior army officers. The armed forces pilgrims are accompanied by a special medical team and their transportation to Saudi Arabia.

Public Security Director Mohammad Idris Saturday saw off a group of pilgrims from the Public Security department who left for Mecca to perform pilgrimage. The group is made up of 55 officers of various ranks.

Meanwhile, the ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Saturday received a cable from the Jordanian pilgrimage mission in Saudi Arabia reporting that all Jordanian pilgrims are well. Another team to accompany the pilgrims in Saudi Arabia will leave for Mecca on Wednesday. The team will be led by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

## Continued from page 1

## Hundreds massacred in west Beirut

is forces from Beirut last month. There is no clear information on how many people were still living in the sealed-off camps, which were bombed and shelled intensively by Israeli forces during the three-month siege of Beirut.

Reporters who had tried to enter the Sabra camp on Friday reported hearing shooting inside, but they were ordered by militiamen to leave the area.

Some people inside the camps Saturday told reporters the victims were gunned down by the right-wing Falangist militiamen.

Others said the gunmen were from the forces of Maj. Haddad, a Lebanese army officer who allied himself with Israel and declared an area in South Lebanon as "free Lebanon."

Sources in the Falange Party denied its militiamen were in the camps.

Reporters were also told by some camp residents that at one point an Israeli vehicle with a loudspeaker told residents to go to the nearby sports stadium, where

they were questioned by Israeli forces. They were then told by militiamen to return to their homes and guaranteed they would be safe, the residents said.

**Hundreds detained**

Meanwhile, Israeli forces searched houses, disarmed leftist Lebanese militiamen and reportedly held hundreds under arrest in west Beirut Saturday.

Lebanese police said that in each of several west Beirut neighbourhoods seized by the Israelis in their four-day old sweep, hundreds of suspects were herded at gunpoint into public squares or oceanside sidewalks while Israeli troops carried out house-to-house searches.

Police said more than 1,000 people have been arrested by the Israelis. No word was available on where they were being held.

Radio broadcasts also reported Israeli troops in west Beirut fired on demonstrators demanding the

withdrawal of the Israelis, and that at least one person was killed and several were wounded.

Lebanon state radio said the camps, as well as the Fakhani neighbourhood and Corniche Mazraa boulevard in west Beirut had been proclaimed by Israeli occupation forces as restricted military zones under an indefinite curfew. No reason was given for the reported Israeli move.

International Red Cross spokesmen in Beirut said the organisation was able to get 10 wounded and five handicapped children from the PLO's two hospitals in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

**Access barred**

The Israeli army barred access to the camp, Israeli military sources said.

Israeli army radio, reporting from Beirut, quoted U.S. envoy Morris Draper as saying his aides had seen bodies of women and

children apparently murdered by rightist militiamen.

Lebanese Falangist militia, were among those denied access to the camps, the military sources said.

They added that if Lebanese rightist militia units had entered the camps it was without the knowledge or support of the Israeli army.

The radio said Mr. Draper was demanding an urgent meeting with Israeli Foreign Ministry officials in the Lebanese capital.

Israeli radio reported that the Israeli army had distanced Falangist militia units from the Palestinian camps and had put the camps under a curfew.

Military sources said control of the camps would be handed over only to the official Lebanese army.

Uri Porat, a spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, commenting on the reports of killings, said: "The first I heard of it was from the media."

"We're checking on what was going on," he added.

## Asfour meets ILO delegate

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and the visiting assistant director general of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Dr. Saleh Burgan Saturday discussed Jordan's relations with ILO.

Dr. Burgan also discussed with the Labour Under-Secretary Taysir Abdul Jabbar cooperation between the two sides in labour related affairs. They also reviewed projects being implemented in Jordan with ILO help.

## Welfare fund to establish new community centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The establishment of a community centre at Ghor Al Mazraa, south of the Dead Sea was discussed at meeting held here Saturday under the chairmanship of Her Highness Princess Basma, chairperson of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF).

The centre will be set up in cooperation with the Arab Potash Company (APC) with the purpose of implementing social, health, and cultural programmes to benefit the local population.

APC Director General Ali Khasawneh who attended the meeting voiced his company's preparedness to contribute towards the implementation of the project because, he said, it will be instrumental in developing the region.

The project, now under construction on a 600 square metre plot is expected to be completed in the coming year. It will include a kindergarten, a vocational training unit, a health centre and a social activity compound. Attending the meeting were also QAJWF's board of trustees and Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour.

## Government to establish new community college

AMMAN (Petra) — The higher educational council Saturday announced its approval of establishing a government community college to teach telecommunications, which includes electronic telephone exchanges and telecommunications network.

## Cypriot team supervises industrial products fair

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Cypriot industrial team arrived here Saturday to supervise a Cypriot industrial products fair which will open in Amman on Sunday.

The team, led by the assistant under secretary of the Cypriot ministry of industry and trade comprises 21 members.

## Carnage shocks world

and decisively to put an end to the serious violation of that agreement.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by MENA, said Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali has told Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Saad Mortada, to inform the Israeli government of "the necessity for its intervention to stop this mass slaughter."

The spokesman said Mr. Ali told U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton that Israel "should understand that its crimes in Lebanon jeopardise the entire peace process in the region."

Mr. Ali also relayed to Mr. Atherton what the spokesman said were PLO complaints of "irresponsible actions" by Israel against Palestinian civilian installations in west Beirut.

Mr. Reagan said the United States had Saturday summoned Israeli Ambassador Moshe Arens to demand that Israel immediately withdraw its forces from west Beirut to the positions occupied on Sept. 14.

Ambassador Arens said earlier that Israel had not given the United States a pledge not to enter west Beirut after the withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian forces.

His statement, in a television interview, contradicted those of U.S. officials who said Israel gave the Reagan administration numerous oral assurances on the issue.

Mr. Arens said the Reagan administration and Israel agreed that certain "precautions" were needed to assure peace in Lebanon after Israeli forces withdrew.

## Arafat appeals to world

It said that Mr. Arafat had cabled King Fahd of Saudi Arabia asking him to take urgent action and to contact the U.S., France and Italy and other Security Council members to press Israel to withdraw its forces from west Beirut.

France, Italy and the United States last month sent troops to Beirut to oversee the evacuation of Palestinian forces.

Mr. Arafat Saturday presided over a PLO Executive Committee meeting which the official Syrian news agency said had discussed the "grave situation" in Lebanon. The agency also said the meet-

ing reviewed measures already taken by the Palestinian leadership and the necessary political action which should be taken to face the situation. But it did not elaborate.

Mr. Arafat, who arrived in Damascus from Tunis Saturday morning, had earlier presided over a meeting of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese Command, which groups leaders of Lebanese and Palestinian forces.

WAFA said practical steps had been taken to face the various aspects of the situation and particularly the Israeli thrust into west Beirut.

## U.S. joins U.N. resolution

resolution, he said: "We think the resolution speaks for itself, in all of its parts."

Responding to questions, he noted that the U.S. previously joined in censuring Israel in June 1981 when it supported a resolution condemning an Israeli air raid against an Iraqi nuclear reactor. "We measure our words carefully," he added.

The observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Zehdi Terzi, told the council that

hundreds of Palestinians and Lebanese had been arrested and taken to an unknown destination following the Israeli move into west Beirut.

He also said militiamen belonging to the forces of Saad Haddad, a Lebanese right-wing ally of Israel, had entered Palestinian refugee camps. This was a "very dangerous development that could result in a massacre of Palestinian civilians still remaining in those camps," he said.

## U.S. responsible for fall of Beirut

branded President Reagan "a partner in the (Israeli) crime" while another Gulf daily spoke of collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv.

"The Habib accords have been signed in broad daylight," the Kuwait Times said, referring to agreements reached last month by U.S. presidential envoy Philip

Habib for the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from west Beirut.

Al Khaleej daily, published in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), said: "All American reactions to recent Israeli military operations provide a new proof of U.S. collusion with all Israeli practices and policies."

شركة معرض المنتجات التركية  
معرض المنتجات التركية  
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## Opportunity knocks

THE FLURRY of statements from assorted American officials about the Israeli occupation of all of Beirut, coupled with the affirmative American vote on the Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli move, remind us yet again of the enormous, glaring gap between American words and American deeds. Coming as it does so soon after the refreshing American words in United States President Ronald Reagan's speech on the new American initiative in the Arab-Israeli conflict, this situation is going to be viewed by the Arab World as yet another test of the seriousness of the Americans. There have been many similar opportunities in the past for the American government to indicate the extent of its seriousness in dealing with Israel and Israel's territorial ambitions against neighbouring Arab states.

The American delegate at the Security Council said after the vote: "We measure our words carefully," meaning that when the United States does vote for censuring Israel, it means what it says. That may well be the case, but we have yet to see any proof for it.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: The United States is not doing enough

It is not sufficient that the U.S. calls for an Israeli pull-out from west Beirut only to meet a negative response. Nor is it of any value to send a U.S. envoy, Morris Draper, to Tel Aviv and Beirut. Israeli forces are still there killing and arresting thousands of people, destroying all that comes in the way.

American anger, expressed against a background of so many vetoes in the U.N. Security Council, demanding halts to Israeli aggressions cannot be more than a farce.

The Israeli thrust into west Beirut is simply an open invitation to extremist trends in the region and a hard blow to moderation and optimism towards the American role in the Middle East.

To incite extremism in the region will only mean jeopardising all peace efforts, and a multiplicity of unwelcome aspects that should not be belittled in the assessment of American attitudes.

The U.S. administration must take the situation

We would like to remind Mr. Reagan that when he said in his speech earlier this month that the history of Middle East peace-making has too often been a "tragedy of opportunities missed", that his government is included in that trend. If the Arabs and the Israelis have often turned down third party initiatives for peace, the Americans have just as regularly missed opportunities to certify themselves as credible third party mediators. While the United States is quick to ban exports of commercial airliners to countries such as Iraq or Libya for alleged violations of international norms of behaviour for sovereign states, there is no similar American move to require Israel to heed the code of conduct of the international community. The gap between American words and American deeds in the case of Israel is too wide to be ignored. Here is another chance for the Americans to bridge that gap, to show the world that they are able to apply the same rules of conduct to Arabs as well as to Israelis. Let us see the extent of American seriousness in playing the mediator's role in the Middle East.

in west Beirut more seriously. Giving renegade Major Sa'ad Haddad's militias free access to Palestinian refugee camps after the departure of the Palestinian fighters is a move that needs more than American condemnation.

Sharon's arrogant declaration that the Israeli troops are staying in west Beirut until such time the Lebanese army is capable of assuming its responsibilities is nothing less than a tragic comedy. Is it for Israel to police Lebanese territory?

That the Israeli criminal onslaught against civilians would increase Arab need of America is no more than an illusion through which the U.S. strategy will suffer a great deal.

The U.S. can still gain respectability from the Arab people, if it acknowledges their rights and an instant move demonstrating genuine concern for peace. An immediate Israeli pull-out from Beirut and Lebanon is an American responsibility.

### Al Dustour: Washington seems to accept the Israeli version

Reports from New York indicate a U.S. firm stand against the inclusion of any denunciation of the Israeli thrust into west Beirut.

The U.S. administration seems to find no fault in the invasion of other people's territories. Such an act seems to be of less importance than others demanding political and economic boycotts and world-wide public opinion campaigns, something which is characteristic of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

The principles of freedom, justice and democracy cannot be exclusively applied. The right to self-determination and national sovereignty are common concepts applicable to all those inhabiting the four corners of our globe. Aggressive acts and the invasion of other people's territories are never tolerate whatever justifications are given.

The American present attitude following the

agreement reached by Philip Habib in Lebanon is regrettable. Lebanese sovereignty has been an American concern. When it is about to be restored, Israel stormed the very heart of Lebanese sovereignty with a massive assault much more barbaric than the ones Washington denounced, condemned and tried to mobilise the world public opinion against.

American schizophrenic political behaviour only increases suspicions in American reliability as a superpower in the world arena.

After the Israeli thrust into an Arab capital, the Arabs are called upon to face the new realities. Washington has proved incapable of controlling Israel's thirst for blood. The Israeli belief that its military superiority safeguards American interests, and should be constantly guaranteed, seems to receive complete American understanding.

# Confusion in Lebanon over future

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Lebanon's southern capital has seen new slogans, new attitudes and a general confusion about who is meant to be in charge following the Israeli invasion three months ago.

The cedar tree, emblem of the right-wing Falangist party and of Lebanese nationalism, has taken the place of revolutionary pan-Arabist slogans in the streets of Sidon, formerly the headquarters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) southern command.

The Israeli tourists and soldiers driving through the town probably do not recognise the local hospital of the Palestine Red Crescent Organisation. The name has been painted over in white.

At checkpoints along the main coast road, gunmen of the local leftist party have been replaced by the Israeli-backed border militias of major Saad Haddad.

Shopkeepers who once served soft drinks and sandwiches to Palestinian guerrillas now sell

Israeli biscuits, chocolates and vegetables bought from Israeli wholesalers on Lebanon's southern border.

The town's Palestinian civilians, previously a protected minority, say the winds of change have brought hostility towards them and occasional persecution.

"The tables have turned completely... The outs are in and the ins are out," said Nazih Mustafa, a local journalist.

"We're dealing with a totally new reality and we have to face the fact," said Mustafa Saad, political boss of the port's majority Sunni Muslims and until June the PLO's main ally in Sidon.

In neighbouring Christian villages Falangist party offices are opening for the first time in eight years while Mr. Saad's Popular Nasserite Organisation (PNO) has in effect frozen its activities until the Israeli leave.

But the two civil war enemies are in closer touch than ever before and, until his assassination

last week, had found common ground in the late President-elect Bashir Gemayel's call for law and order and reassertion of Lebanese sovereignty through the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

"We are trying to help the forces of legitimacy," said Mr. Saad, whose father Maarouf was shot dead in 1975 when the army tried to break up a demonstration he was leading.

"Yes to the Lebanese army" is the most common slogan on the walls of Sidon and the townspeople complain of what they say is a virtual state of lawlessness in the area.

### Who is in charge?

"No one knows who's meant to be in charge, the Israelis, the Falangists, Saad Haddad's men or the Lebanese police," one shopkeeper said.

Security sources said eight people disappeared mysteriously this month, three after knocks on the door at night and five while travel-

ling on the coast road.

The body of one, a Lebanese suspected of links with radical Palestinian groups, turned up in east Beirut with meat skewers thrust in his legs. The medical report said he died of strangulation.

A bomb injured four people in a doctor's clinic and police sources said they suspected it was in revenge for the doctor's alleged collaboration with the Israeli occupying force.

Relief workers said no one intervened when Christian villagers set fire to the huts of Palestinian refugees at a camp outside Sidon last month.

Another local complaint is the delay in releasing detainees seized by the Israelis during their search for Lebanese who fought alongside the Palestinians.

The Israelis took some 3,000 young Lebanese to their prison camp in the southern village of Ansar and have since released only small numbers. Israeli troops

in Sidon three weeks ago dispersed a demonstration by women calling for the release of their relatives.

In the whole of the Israeli-occupied area of 2,800 square km, the war had left 130,000 people displaced by mid-August, though the number is falling steadily, Red Cross officials said.

According to the Beirut newspaper An-Nahar, over 1,300 people died in the Sidon area during the Israeli advance, many of them in the devastated Palestinian refugee camp at nearby Ain Al Hilwe.

Rafiq Al Hariri, a wealthy Sidon-born businessman based in Jeddah and Paris, is pouring millions of dollars into the town's revival. His foundation provides relief food, medicine and basic shelter and sends bulldozers to clear away the debris of war.

Halim Fayad, governor of the south, said war damage to the town would cost \$260 million to repair.

# Shultz walks on a tight strategy rope

By William Scally

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz is meshing his quiet personal style with a low-key diplomatic strategy as he promotes President Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

In his first official speech last week and in other public appearances, Mr. Shultz has made it clear that in following up its Middle East proposals the administration plans to bide its time, work diligently to build broad support and turn the other cheek to an enraged Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

It is a strategy that is as much in tune with Mr. Shultz's personality as his conservative grey suits.

In his speech to American Jews in New York and in testimony before Congress, he met Mr. Begin's wrath with mild-

mannered reasonableness, stressed repeatedly the opportunities and lure of peace and expressed careful optimism for the future.

He has talked of his knowledge of labour-management negotiations—he was formerly secretary of labour—and defended the decision to go public with peace proposals.

His stolid demeanour and refusal to be rattled contrasted sharply with the dramatic and often combative delivery of his predecessor, Alexander Haig.

The Shultz style at the State Department is reported to have been welcomed at the White House where President Reagan and his staff were often involved in quarrels with Mr. Haig.

Since he took office in July, there has been an abrupt halt to press reports of conflicts between the State Department and the White House and Defence Department, complete with scores

on who "won" or "lost".

There was no hint of a row even when Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger went on a mission to the Middle East and discussed Mr. Reagan's September 1 speech that set forth proposals for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

A new U.S. move in the Middle East had been presaged at Mr. Shultz's July confirmation hearing when he called for the urgent resolution of the Palestinians' "legitimate needs."

He afterwards plunged into a study of the conflict, consulting with experts, members of Congress and others before taking a leading role in drafting the U.S. plan.

### In the back seat

Further, Mr. Haig would undoubtedly have been less comfortable taking the back seat than Mr. Shultz occupied as Mr.

Reagan unveiled his plan on national television.

Mr. Shultz in fact has gone out of his way to emphasise the president's role in formulating the plan.

One senator told him that as he watched Mr. Reagan speak he thought "Shultz, Shultz, Shultz." Mr. Shultz replied dryly: "My reaction was Reagan, Reagan, Reagan."

In another foreign policy area, that of U.S. sanctions against a Soviet-Western Europe gas pipeline, Mr. Shultz is known to have differences with his chief.

But even here he is reported to have urged against fighting Mr. Reagan's decision to ban the use of U.S.-designed equipment for the project. Instead, according to press accounts, he worked quietly to try to defuse the crisis between the United States and its European allies.

Mr. Shultz's qualities will be fully tested late this month when

he is scheduled to have his first meeting with veteran Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations.

Mr. Shultz has been methodically studying East-West relations and recently had a long Saturday discussion with experts on U.S.-Soviet affairs and defence matters.

In his testimony to Congress, he avoided Haig-style rhetoric when asked about U.S. policy towards Moscow. The United States, he said, had to be realistic in observing Soviet capacity, intentions and military development and be ready to voice disapproval of actions it did not like.

He added: "If reasonable patterns can emerge from this kind of a process, we should be ready for a reasonable and constructive relationship with the Soviet Union, always being realistic, however, in saying to ourselves that they have a very different system from ours."

# Far East tour presents major challenge to Thatcher's diplomatic career

By Barry May

Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, buoyed by popularity at home, faces prickly problems at every stop on her tour of the Far East that started last week.

Her 13-day tour covers Japan, China, and Hong Kong with a brief stopover in New Delhi during the return flight.

At every stop, her aides say, Mrs. Thatcher will discuss international political developments with special reference to Asian questions, including relations with the Soviet Union. More particular and pressing topics are demanding her attention, however.

In Tokyo, trade questions and a heavy imbalance in Japan's favour will dominate her discussions with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

In Peking and Hong Kong, the central question is the future of

Britain's last colony in Asia — an affluent capitalist foothold on the doorstep of China that is the antithesis of Communism but at the same time an important point of contact between East and West.

Mrs. Thatcher, who last visited Tokyo for the June 1979 economic summit shortly after she took office, will be in Japan as guest of the government from September 17 to 22.

Relations between the two countries are not easy. Political relationships have been overshadowed by the irritant of Japan's growing trade surplus now amounting to about \$2 billion a year, which has led to political and commercial pressure for more foreign access to Japanese markets.

It is a problem faced by all 10 countries of the European Community. They want Japan to open up its domestic market and cut back what they see as excessive

exports to overseas markets.

Britain has been hoping for a breakthrough in the economic relationship by way of a big car plant that Nissan, Japan's second largest and the world's fourth largest car-maker, has been considering for this country for more than five years.

The British government has set aside more than 100 million sterling (\$175 million) to provide grants for the 500 million sterling (\$875 million) plant, which would provide 5,000 jobs and produce 200,000 cars a year by 1986.

But just when a commitment seemed near this summer Nissan hesitated and said it had postponed its decision because of the uncertain outlook for the world economy.

Japanese businessmen are also worried about industrial relations and the power of the trade unions in Britain.

Only two weeks ago Nissan said

it was sending a team to Britain to study the climate of industrial relations. It said it had the impression that British workers were beginning to take the offensive again and were getting more inflexible.

On another level, Japan's action during the Falklands conflict has not been forgotten.

### Japan to be reminded

Mrs. Thatcher, who considers Britain's handling of the conflict to have been a supreme personal triumph and the high point of her administration, complained to Prime Minister Suzuki at the time that Japan did not ban Argentine imports in line with Britain's other allies and also forced a British veto in the United Nations by voting for a ceasefire.

A source close to the British prime minister said after the Japanese vote: "It rankles." It

would not be forgotten and Japan would be reminded when the time came, the source said.

After Japan, Mrs. Thatcher goes to Peking as the first serving British prime minister to visit China.

During her four-day stay she will confer with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders and also visit Shanghai before going on to Hong Kong.

Pressure has been building on both the British and Chinese governments to determine the status of Hong Kong when Britain's 99-year lease on the new territories, the largest part of the colony, expires in June 30, 1997.

Although Hong Kong's day of decision is still 15 years away, the pressure built to a head this summer when two land deals at prices highly favourable to China caused jittery nervousness.

The Hong Kong stock exchange shuddered and the Hong Kong dollar dived.

Once a barren rock, Hong Kong now is a fertile world financial centre, a thriving free port and the richest of Britain's remaining colonial outposts.

But its fortunes are founded on a continuing climate of investor confidence in the colony's political stability.

China earns nearly \$7 billion a year, about 40 per cent of the foreign exchange vital for its ambitious modernisation programme, from trade and investment in Hong Kong.

But its Communist rulers consider the colony Chinese territory under temporary foreign administration.

The worry nagging Hong Kong businessmen is that China will take over the new territories in 1997, a possibility likely to deter investment and drive capital to seek a more secure haven.

The new territories containing Hong Kong's airport, container ports, power plant, and much of its textiles, clothing and electronics industry are a vital life-line for the original colony of Hong Kong island and the Kowloon peninsula, now swollen to a modern city-state of five million people.

Mrs. Thatcher's brief stop in New Delhi for breakfast with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi while the British leader's plane is being refuelled at the airport is a last-minute addition to her schedule.

Relations between the two women have been reported to be touchy because of such contentious issues as Afghanistan, U.S. military aid to Pakistan and Indian cooperation with Soviet Union.





# Czech Catholic priests are under two-way pressure

By Colin McIntyre  
Rome

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia's Catholic priests are under pressure to choose between their duties to the church and to the state as the two are locked in a major trial of strength.

Relations between the two, among the worst in the East bloc since thousands of Catholics were jailed in the Stalinist 1950s, slumped again after a decree by Pope John Paul in March banned priests from identifying with political goals.

Though it was not spelled out, the decree was interpreted as referring to the Czechoslovak pro-government Catholic organisation Pacem in Terris (Peace on Earth), which has not been recognised by the Vatican.

According to Czechoslovak officials, about half of the 3,000-

odd Catholic priests in this country are members of the organisation, which came into being after the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. Western diplomats believe the figure is more or less accurate.

The Pope followed up his decree by calling on the Czechoslovak Episcopate in May to preserve its right to pick staff and students for the country's two remaining Catholic theological colleges.

This followed moves by the government to put Pacem in Terris members into key positions in the church administration, press and education system.

Czechoslovakia's 83-year-old Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, archbishop of Prague, then wrote to all his clergy asking them not to join Pacem in Terris, or to pull out if they had already joined it.

He concluded his letter with the traditional Latin words: "The

debate is over — Rome has spoken."

According to Western press reports, a number of priests heeded the archbishop's call and left the organisation, though there was no confirmation of this from either church or government sources.

But Czechoslovak sources said many priests felt they had to cooperate with state to function at a minimum level, since the government can withdraw licences to preach and financial subsidies, without which many communities would be insolvent.

Bishops in strongly Catholic Slovakia have been warned that all priests aged over 60 will be forced to retire if the church maintains its ban on political involvement by clerics, the Austrian Catholic news agency Kathpress reported.

This would result in the collapse of religious services in many areas.

the agency said.

While the Catholic church appears determined to enforce its ban, the state seems equally determined to maintain and expand its control of church affairs through Pacem in Terris.

The organisation sent a respectfully-worded letter to Czechoslovakia's five Catholic bishops urging them to ignore the Papal ban, which it said was based on false information about the group's aims.

"An overwhelming majority of Catholic clerics whom we have consulted are unambiguously convinced this declaration cannot be applied to a movement having an expressly peaceful character," it said.

According to Kathpress, the leadership of Pacem in Terris met in Prague in July and declared its determination to carry on working "for the good of the church and state."

The meeting challenged the Vatican directly by deciding that among the main tasks facing the movement in the immediate future was the question of admissions to Catholic seminaries.

This tough stance coincided with a press campaign attacking "clerical anti-Communism," which the official Nova Mysl called "a convenient instrument for reactionary forces with the monopolistic bourgeoisie at the head because it deftly uses religious ideology to bludge the class consciousness of believing workers."

"While acting largely from outside... clerical anti-Communism also tries to rally its supporters by illegal means inside socialist societies," Nova Mysl said.

The head of the government secretariat for church affairs, Dr. Karel Hruza, was quoted in the magazine Tvorba last month as saying the Vatican ban on political

issues had not been issued to churchmen helping the Polish independent union Solidarity.

"Is it not the case that the Vatican allows to exist only priests' organisations which attack socialism directly or indirectly and bans all institutions of priests which support peace and social progress?" he wrote.

Dr. Hruza rejected Western press reports that Czechoslovakia was blocking further talks with the Vatican on questions such as filling eight vacant bishoprics, restrictions on training new priests and inadequate religious education.

The last round of the talks, begun in 1964, took place in Rome in December 1980.

He called for an end to the "cold-war" practice of appointing "secret bishops" in Czechoslovakia, saying this would have a beneficial effect on mutual relations. Dr. Hruza recently told a Western correspondent that at

least four bishops had been appointed secretly by the Pope. Vatican sources have said the church prefers at present to leave the eight sees vacant rather than appoint state-nominated bishops belonging to Pacem in Terris.

The Prague government thought by some diplomats to feel time is on its side, and that when Cardinal Tomasek goes, his successor, without the archbishop's immense experience and prestige should be easier to deal with.

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## SPORTS

## Man United breaks clear on top of Division One

LONDON (R) — Big spenders Manchester United moved out in front in the English soccer first division when they beat luckless Southampton 1-0 Saturday.

First division newcomers Watford and Manchester City, bracketed with United on 12 points before Saturday's League programme, both slumped to defeat to let their rivals break clear.

But defending champions Liverpool stayed ever-threatening at United's shoulder with a 3-0 win away to Swansea to remain one point behind the Manchester club who last won the title in 1967.

Liverpool's Welsh international Ian Rush, obviously at home in the principality, scored twice in the first half and South African-born

Craig Johnston added a third six minutes from time.

Veteran Scottish international Lou Macari, coming on as substitute after the interval for injured England World Cup man Steve Coppell, netted Manchester United's 54th minute winner.

Southampton, whose leaky defence has plunged them to near bottom of the first division, missed a first half penalty when England 1966 World Cup hero Alan Ball blasted wide from the spot.

Watford's week of glory at the top of the first division was ended abruptly by Nottingham Forest who won the League title in 1978. The season Watford topped the fourth division at the start of their meteoric rise.

Colin Walsh opened Forest's tally in the 28th minute and England international Garry Birtles made it 2-0 in the 68th with his first goal since his return to Nottingham from Manchester United this season.

Manchester City succumbed 1-0 at home to revitalised European Cup holders Aston Villa whose first away goal of the season was scored by winger Gary Shaw.

Ipswich, the 1981 UEFA Cup winners, sank to the bottom of the first division after a 3-2 beating by Stoke whose win lifted them into equal third place with Watford and Manchester City, three points adrift of United.

Ipswich, whose fortunes have faded since manager Bobby Rob-

son left them to take over the England squad, were two goals down inside 20 minutes, conceding goals by Welsh international Mickey Thomas and Paul Maguire.

Scottish World Cup duo Alan Brazil and John Wark hauled Ipswich back on terms inside the first half, but Maguire netted Stoke's winner from the penalty spot two minutes after the interval when Dutch midfielder Frans Thijssen tripped Paul Bracewell.

Luton, last season's second division champions, again looked an embellishment to the first division as they trounced Brighton 5-0, hammering in four goals in the second half.

South African-born Brian Stein fired a hat-trick and Wayne

Turner and David Moss added the others goals which proved the club's fine 3-3 draw at Liverpool last Saturday was no fluke.

England boss Robson, who took Ipswich to within a whisker of the first division title last year, watched some of his England hopefuls playing in Arsenal's 2-0 win over Notts County.

He saw World Cup midfielder Graham Rix score a superb goal after 21 minutes, intercepting the ball at the halfway line, beating two defenders and unleashing a right-foot shot from the edge of the box.

Ex-England player John Hollins added a second from the penalty spot in the final minute.

## Sakorafa's javelin throwing outshines other events at Crystal Palace

LONDON (R) — Sofia Sakorafa of Greece surpassed her bronze medal performance in the women's javelin at last week's European Athletics Championships in Athens by producing the third best throw of all time to win the event at an international meeting at Crystal Palace Friday night.

But Hans-Peter Ferner of West Germany could not reproduce the form he showed in his stunning 800 metres victory in Athens over Sebastian Coe of Britain when he was beaten over 1,000 metres by Britain's Steve Cram, the European 1,500 metres champion.

Several outstanding performances highlighted the last major meeting in Britain this year, but Sakorafa's throw of 71.52 metres in the javelin outshone them all.

It outstripped compatriot Anna Verouli's winning 70.02 in Athens

and put her third on the all-time list behind Finland's world record holder Tina Liljak and Antoaneta Todorova of Bulgaria. Liljak was third with a modest best of 60.36.

Ferner, 26, scored the biggest upset of the European Championships by beating Coe, but Cram decisively dealt with him Friday night.

Both men first entered the 800 metres but Cram switched to the 1,000 earlier this week, reportedly to avoid Ferner. Then the West German shifted to the same event this afternoon.

"I would have switched back but I decided that if I ran badly and lost I would rather it be to the European 800 metres champion", Cram said.

In fact, he was never threatened, taking a handsome lead with 400 metres to go and holding it easily to win by three seconds in two minutes 15.12 sec-

onds. Ferner was second.

Rob Druppers of the Netherlands enhanced his growing stature by winning the 800 metres in a fine 1:44.52, while American Mel Lattany took the men's 100 metres in 10.24 seconds before being edged out by compatriot James Butler in the 200.

Maricica Puica of Romania followed her world record mile run in Italy Thursday night by winning over 2,000 metres Friday night, though she needed a final sprint to do so.

And, with the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane just two weeks away, there were Commonwealth records for two British runners, Mark Holton clocking 13.56 in the 110 metres hurdles and Kathy Smallwood recording a time of 50.46 in the 400 metres. However, Smallwood has not been picked for that event in Brisbane.

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## Zapata retains WBC crown

SEOUL (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) light-flyweight champion Hilario Zapata of Panama retained his title with a 15-round points victory over South Korean Chang Jung-Koo in Chonju Saturday night.

Judges Anthony Castellano of the United States and Marmodio Cedio of Panama marked the bout 144-142 and 148-144 respectively in favour of Zapata. Korean Judge Kim Jae-Kun gave it to his compatriot 148-145.

American referee Davey Pearl had a busy night separating the two men from clinches, usually the result of the 19-year-old Chang's desperate attempts to keep the fight at close range.

Zapata, 24, was never in any real trouble against his wild-swinging opponent and kept peppering away with straight lefts and rights to the face.

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## Two Ferraris may compete in Las Vegas Grand Prix

MARANELLO, Italy (R) — Ferrari hope to enter two cars in the Las Vegas Grand Prix next Saturday despite uncertainty over the participation of American driver Mario Andretti, a Ferrari spokesman said Saturday.

Andretti came third in last Sunday's Italian Grand Prix at the wheel of a turbocharged Ferrari and has been invited to drive for the Italian manufacturer in the last Formula One race of the season next week.

"We are still waiting to hear whether his American sponsors

will give permission," the Ferrari spokesman said.

Andretti, 42, is contracted to take part in another race in Michigan the day after the Las Vegas Grand Prix.

Ferrari's other driver, Patrick Tambay of France who came second at Monza last Sunday, is nursing a neck injury at his home in Nice but will be fit to race in Las Vegas.

Two turbo vehicles and the usual spare are already on their way to the U.S., the Ferrari spokesman said.

## Bunge ousts U.S. Open finalist Mandlikova in Tokyo meet

TOKYO (R) — Third-seed Bettina Bunge of West Germany beat U.S. Open finalist Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-1 Saturday to reach the final of the \$175,000 women's international tennis tournament here.

Bunge, 19, will meet fourth-seed American Barbara Potter in Sunday's final. She came from behind to beat her compatriot Sandy Collins 4-6, 6-2, 6-3 in the other semifinal.

Bunge, who has lost to second-seed Mandlikova in their last 10 matches, played an aggressive serve-and-volley game from the start and concentrated on mastering Mandlikova's backhand.

Mandlikova, made a flying start to the second set when she broke Bunge's service in the first game. But Bunge hit back to take the next six games.

Potter lost the opening set of her semifinal despite racing to a 3-1 lead. She made no mistakes in the second and third sets though and came through to win with ease.



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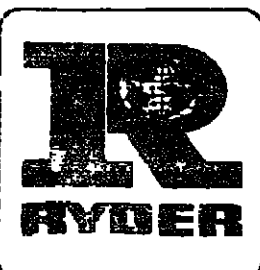
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## Major disruption appear certain on 'day of action' in Britain

LONDON (R) — At committees, councils and branches throughout the country, Britain's 11 million trade union members are deciding whether to work, go on strike or demonstrate next Wednesday in a bitter dispute over pay for hospital workers.

Some unions are militant and some hesitant, but it appears certain there will be substantial if erratic disruption of the nation's normal life.

Railways are expected to run. Air traffic, and ferries and some buses will probably halt for part of the day.

Few if any newspapers are likely to publish. The commercial television network will probably broadcast. The state-run British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) may close in the peak evening hours. Most coal mines will close. But not all.

Union leaders in Scotland are forecasting a virtual general strike in their main industrial areas, but many factories in England will probably see little effect.

The 600,000 national health service workers, for whom the national "day of action" has been called, plan to mount large protest marches and to disrupt the country's state-run hospitals with partial walkouts.

As they prepare for the day of protest, some groups, like miners and print workers, have raised the stakes, calling for all-day strikes.

Others have found reasons for moderation. Railwaymen decided to run the trains so that other workers would be able to travel to rallies and picket lines. Many workers will ignore the event or give a day's pay to support the health workers.

The health workers — cooks, cleaners, drivers, porters, technicians and others — have been deadlocked for five months in their pay talks with the government.

In the trade union movement they are regarded as a chronically underpaid group who lose out in wages because they cannot call an all-out strike without risking the lives of patients.

They want a pay rise of 12 per cent, a little more than the amount by which prices rose during their last wage pact.

The government is offering most of them six per cent.

Both sides in the dispute have been fighting a battle for public opinion which, in union-government conflicts of the past, has often been the decisive factor.

Since the jobs of cooks and cleaners are unglamorous, a good deal of attention has fallen on the country's nurses, who command a great reserve of public affection.

Most of the nurses belong to an independent organisation not affiliated to the trade union movement. The government has offered the nurses better terms — a pay rise of 7½ per cent.

Last week, the nurses' negotiators agreed to reopen their talks with the government. A separate settlement would be an important setback for the unions.

During a long guerrilla campaign of hospital strikes and slow-downs, three patients have died in circumstances which led newspapers to suggest they might have been saved if the health workers had been doing their jobs.

But none of those cases was sufficiently clear cut to be blamed directly on the unions.

## Arab council, FAO sign cooperation memorandum

ROME (J.T.) — Mr. Edouard Saouma, director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Dr. Fakhri Kaddori, secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Thursday signed a memorandum of understanding to promote closer cooperation between the two organisations.

The memorandum of understanding signed at FAO headquarters, contains 10 articles relating to areas of common interest to both organisations.

These include strengthening cooperation in such areas as economic and technical feasibility studies for agricultural projects, strategies and policies for rural development, sectoral agricultural planning, criteria for the location of agricultural projects, agricultural coordination in Arab countries, evaluation of the agricultural performance of joint projects in the Arab region, and preparation of joint studies on agricultural topics.

Furthermore, the memorandum of understanding contains provisions concerning mutual representation at meetings, the provision of technical assistance within the limits of available resources, and the exchange of information and documentation on matters of common interest.

The memorandum of understanding is valid for five years, and will be extended automatically for further periods of the same duration, unless either organisation gives the other six months written notice of its decision to terminate it.

At the ceremony, which took place in the presence of a number of ambassadors from countries members of the Council and senior FAO officials, Dr. Kaddori said: "The Council realises the importance of establishing and developing effective relations with international organisations, and the need for communicating with them on technical and scientific aspects of economic cooperation."

Hitachi Limited, one of Japan's leading computer companies, said Friday it would defend itself vigorously against a civil suit brought by the American computer giant IBM and accused it of trying to stifle competition.

IBM (International Business Machines Corporation) filed a civil suit against Hitachi and National Semiconductor Corp., a U.S. company linked with the Japanese firm, charging them with stealing confidential IBM documents.

Hitachi said in a statement "Hitachi will vigorously defend itself and prove the groundlessness of the IBM charges."

"Hitachi believes the reported charges are completely unfounded and do no more than show very clearly the overt intention of IBM to stifle and eliminate its competition," the firm added.

Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., and 18 Japanese businessmen are currently on trial in a U.S. district court charged with paying a total of \$648,000 to an undercover federal agent to steal advanced IBM computer design secrets.

In this way, the critics, the subversive elements and all others who had reservations are deprived of their weapon in sowing confusion, disillusion and discontent among the citizenry, especially among the coconut farmers," he said.

Industry sources said that for the past two years opposition had grown among farmers to the levy which had netted more than eight billion pesos (\$930 million) since 1973.

Critics said the money had been used to buy a bank and several oil mills to create a vertically integrated trading, milling and banking conglomerate serving the interests of a few high-placed people.

Official and industry sources say the reasons for suspension were more political than economic.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, chairman of the United Coconut Planters Bank (UCPB) and the United Coconut Oil Mill (UNICOM), turned against his pro-levy colleagues after learning that anti-government rebels were using the unpopularity of the levy to win over farmers to their side.

He said the levy should be lifted.

When prices slumped last year Mr. Marcos suspended the levy, first imposed in 1973 when prices were high. It was intended to be used for various schemes to support the industry such as replanting with higher-yielding hybrids, scholarships for farmers' children and insurance against crop damage.

But it was widely criticised as an additional burden on small-time farmers who could already barely make ends meet, and as prices continued to fall Mr. Marcos introduced a variable levy which moved only once, downwards, before it was suspended.

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When prices slumped last year Mr. Marcos suspended the levy, first imposed in 1973 when prices were high. It was intended to be used for various schemes to support the industry such as replanting with higher-yielding hybrids, scholarships for farmers' children and insurance against crop damage.

But it was widely criticised as an additional burden on small-time farmers who could already barely make ends meet, and as prices continued to fall Mr. Marcos introduced a variable levy which moved only once, downwards, before it was suspended.

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## WORLD

## Schmidt's opponents face problems despite pledge to oust chancellor

BONN (R) — West Germany's conservative opposition and the Free Democrats (FDP) who deserted Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday expect to forge an alliance soon to remove him from power, leaders of both parties said Saturday.

But FDP leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose walkout ended 13 years of left-liberal rule in Bonn, faces deep divisions that could further weaken his small liberal party.

Christian Democratic (CDU) spokesman Eduard Ackermann said opposition leader Helmut Kohl would begin contacts on Monday with Mr. Genscher, until vice-chancellor and foreign minister, to form a centre-right government.

Under the constitution, an absolute majority of the Bundestag

(lower house) would have to vote no confidence in Mr. Schmidt, now heading a minority Social Democratic (SPD) government, and at the same time elect an alternative chancellor.

The FDP national executive voted Friday night by only 18 to 15 to give Mr. Genscher a mandate to seek a centre-right coalition. One member abstained and three were absent.

CDU sources said the Christian Democrats and the FDP could introduce a non-confidence motion as early as Wednesday, enabling a vote to be taken on Friday.

The SPD began a nationwide leaflet campaign Saturday to back Mr. Schmidt's demand for an immediate general election.

FDP man to resign  
FDP General Secretary

Günter Verheugen, who opposed Mr. Genscher's manoeuvres to end the left-liberal Bonn coalition, announced he would resign in the near future.

He told West German radio the planned alliance with the CDU would severely test the liberals' cohesion.

But FDP parliamentary leader Wolfgang Mischnick told the radio that a consensus with the CDU on economic policy would enable the rapid formation of a new coalition.

West German newspapers agreed Saturday that while the future belonged to the conservatives, Mr. Schmidt had dwarfed Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher in parliament Friday with a display of decisiveness and dignity.

Reminding the Free Democrats

that they had been elected in 1980 to support him, Mr. Schmidt said there must be elections as soon as possible to legitimise any change of government.

But Mr. Genscher said Saturday that an immediate election campaign would delay urgently-needed measures to revive the economy and combat unemployment, now running at 7.4 per cent of the workforce.

The FDP leader said his party would guarantee that a new government did not depart from West Germany's present foreign and security policy.

He described radical proposals for welfare cuts made last weekend by former Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, which hastened the coalition's demise, as a realistic concept for a new majority.

## Security Council raps Israel for latest thrust

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Following is the text of a resolution adopted unanimously by the Security Council condemning Israel's incursions into Beirut and demanding an immediate pull-back:

"The security council, having considered the report of the secretary general of Sept. 15 1982... condemning the murder of Bashir Gemayel, Lebanon's constitutionally selected president-elect, and every effort to disrupt by violence the restoration of a strong, stable government in Lebanon, having listened to the statement by the permanent representative of Lebanon, taking note of Lebanon's determination to ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 516 (1982) in all their components;

2. Condemns the recent Israeli incursions into Beirut in violation of the cease-fire agreements and of Security Council resolutions;

3. Demands an immediate return to the positions occupied by Israel before Sept. 15, 1982, as a first step towards the full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

4. Calls again for the strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence under the sole and exclusive authority of the Lebanese government through the Lebanese army throughout Lebanon;

5. Reaffirms its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

6. Supports the efforts of the secretary general to implement Security Council resolution 516 (1982) concerning the deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut and requests all the parties concerned to cooperate fully in the application of that resolution;

7. Decides to remain seized of the question and asks the secretary general to keep the council informed on developments as soon as possible and not later than twenty-four hours."

## NATO leader tries to calm Portuguese fears

OERAS, Portugal (R) — The commander of NATO's Atlantic forces said Saturday that Spain's entry into NATO would not prejudice Portugal's importance in the alliance as it would be integrated into a different military command.

Speaking at a ceremony handing over leadership of the Iberian Atlantic Command (Iberant) to a Portuguese officer for the first time, U.S. Adm. Harry Train said Spain would come under European command based in Belgium while Portugal remained under the Atlantic command.

"I am convinced that judicious accommodation by both Spain and NATO will assist the integration process. However, I see minimal adjustment to existing command structures," he said.

Portuguese officials have expressed concern that the entry last May of their more powerful neighbour into the alliance would diminish the importance of their country. No date has yet been set for Spain's military integration.

## Swedes vote today

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedes, worried about their ailing economy, vote Sunday in general elections which hinge on the issues of unemployment, defence and a Social Democrat plan to set up collectively-owned funds to buy into industry.

The opposition Social Democrats under former Prime Minister Olof Palme are tipped to take power. But the latest opinion polls show the gap is narrowing between Mr. Palme's party and the non-Socialists and indicate the election will be close.

One poll gave the Social Democrats 45 per cent, suggesting Mr. Palme could form a government only if he secures Communist support.

The Communists, whose popularity has declined because of events in Poland, are very close to falling below the four per cent of the vote required to enter parliament, the polls show.

The Social Democrats, who ruled Sweden for 44 years until 1976, are fighting to make a come-back after six years of weak non-Socialist coalitions.

As polling day approaches, economic concerns are uppermost in the minds of nearly all Swedes. The economy is struggling to support a comprehensive welfare state through the highest taxes in the world, large budget deficits and heavy foreign borrowing.

But the industrial base which provides Sweden's high standard of living is being eroded by high labour costs and low productivity and investment, experts say.

The Social Democrat plan, which has dominated the most fiercely fought election campaign for years, is for workers and firms to contribute from their wages and profits to collective funds which would buy into industry.

But opponents fear they will concentrate power in the hands of the unions and socialise the ownership of industry.

## Warsaw, church ties deteriorate

WARSAW (R) — Relations between Poland's Roman Catholic Church and the Communist state have taken a turn for the worse after an outspoken church statement blaming the authorities for violence and accusing them of doing nothing to end the country's political stalemate.

The church delivered its most direct indictment of the country's rulers since the imposition of martial law as supporters of the suspended Solidarity trade union staged protests to mark the 43rd anniversary of the Soviet Union's takeover of eastern Poland.

Solidarity leaflets were showered on Warsaw's Marszalkowska Street, the city's main thoroughfare, and distributed in other cities and hundreds of people gathered for a pro-Solidarity religious service at Warsaw's military cemetery.

The church's statement Friday, delivered after the first full conference of Polish bishops for three months, concentrated on the violence that occurred when the authorities crushed street demonstrations in support of Solidarity.

Four people were shot and killed by riot police in southwest Poland, one died in Gdansk and dozens of people were injured in the most serious clashes, on Aug. 31.

The bishops, who have played a mediating role between the authorities and their opponents, said they could not remain indifferent to persecution and would stand in defence of "all those who were beaten, injured or morally harmed during the latest incidents."

The statement will have angered Poland's military leaders, who dismiss the Solidarity leadership as extremists and have been showing increasing impatience with what they consider the church's reluctance to cooperate in seeking national reconciliation.

## Hess' family campaigns for his release

WEST BERLIN (R) — The family of former Nazi leader Rudolf Hess has appealed to his British, French, American and Soviet jailers in west Berlin for his release as soon as possible on humanitarian grounds.

Hess, 88, the last remaining prisoner in the massive Spandau war crimes prison, was removed two days ago to the British military hospital in west Berlin after developing pleurisy.

A press statement issued Saturday by his son, Stuttgart architect Wolf-Ruediger Hess, said the family had grave grounds for concern about his father's health and had called on the West German government to support the plea for his release.

Previous attempts to have Hess released have foundered on Soviet vetoes. Moscow maintains that he must die in captivity and that his release would be tantamount to an amnesty for fascism.

The statement said the Hess family held all four powers responsible and "not just the one cast as the black sheep by the others."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Cuba says Israelis ringed Beirut mission

HAVANA (R) — Cuba said that more than 100 Israeli soldiers and several armoured vehicles had surrounded its embassy in Beirut. A foreign ministry spokesman said the Cuban government had issued a formal notification to the secretary general of the United Nations and the Lebanese government "denouncing the personal threat to Cuban diplomats."

## 'Oral contraceptives do not increase chances of cancer'

GENEVA (R) — Women taking oral contraceptives are half as likely to develop cancer of the ovaries as those not using "the pill," the World Health Organization (WHO) said Friday. Nor does long-term oral contraceptive use appear to increase risks of breast cancer as earlier feared, it said in a report. "The longer a woman has used oral contraceptives, the lower her risk of developing ovarian cancer," WHO said, basing its findings on studies of cancer patients in the United States. The pill's apparent protective effect even persisted more than ten years after its use was discontinued, it said.

## Ceausescu urges peaceful solution

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Romanian embassy in Amman Friday issued a statement quoting President Nicolae Ceausescu's repeated pronouncement for cessation of Israeli military actions in Lebanon. It contains excerpts from a speech delivered at a popular rally in Bucharest on Thursday. "Our country acts firmly for the cessation of interstate military conflicts, and solving all disputed problems exclusively through negotiations. As I mentioned in other occasions, no matter how difficult and long the negotiations are, they represent, beyond compare, the best way, and we must adopt negotiations as the only path for solving the disputed problems," the statement quoted Mr. Ceausescu as saying. "In this spirit, we would like... to express our solidarity with the Palestinian people, to ask firmly for the cessation of aggressive Israeli military actions in Lebanon, for the observance of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and for solving the Middle East problems through negotiations. In such a framework, first and foremost, the Palestinian problem should be solved, on the basis of their right to self-determination and its own state."

## 11 Filipinos die in ambushes

DAVAO, Philippines (R) — Eleven people, including a town mayor and two suspected kidnappers, were killed in ambushes in two southern Philippine towns, police said Saturday. They said the two alleged kidnappers died when they were ambushed on their way to court in this southern Philippine city Friday. The wife of one of the suspects and three alleged criminals were also killed. In the town of Prosperidad, some 160 kilometres to the north, Mayor Arsenio Fundar, another local community leader and three members of a civil home defence force were killed in an ambush, according to police in Cagayan de Oro City. Elsewhere in the south, where Communist and Muslim rebels battle government troops, five guerrillas and two government soldiers were killed in two clashes on Wednesday near Cotabato City, 140 kilometres west of here.

## Reader's Digest editor named for 2 top posts

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan has announced the nomination of Kenneth Tomlinson, senior editor of Reader's Digest magazine, to be director of the Voice of America (VOA) and associate director for broadcasting for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). He would succeed John Hughes, the present official spokesman of the U.S. department of state.

## Hundreds pay last homage to Princess Grace

MONTE CARLO (R) — Monaco's royal family, visibly grief-stricken, led dignitaries, subjects and friends Saturday in paying their last respects to Princess Grace, the former Hollywood star who died on Tuesday after a car crash.

On a hot and hazy Riviera morning, the tiny principality's Roman Catholic archbishop celebrated a solemn requiem mass in the hilltop cathedral where 26 years ago the princess, then Grace

Kelly, abandoned stardom to marry the dashing Prince Rainier.

Among the 800-strong congregation were U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan, leading American mourners for the Philadelphia-born princess, Diana, Princess of Wales, representing Britain's Queen Elizabeth, and Cary Grant, a friend from Hollywood days.

Nearest the coffin, which was draped in the red-and-white colours of the royal Grimaldi family, were Rainier, stooped and ashen-

faced, flanked by his elder daughter, Caroline, and his son and heir, Albert.

The prince's bearing appeared to confirm rumours in Monaco that he was shattered by his 52-year-old wife's death.

As he entered and left the church he had to lean on his children's arms and during the mass he sat slumped in his chair.

Princess Grace died on Tuesday evening in the Monaco hospital that carries her name. The previous day her car had careened off a switch-back mountain road near Monte Carlo and tumbled downhill into a garden.

Her youngest daughter, 17-year-old Princess Stephanie, was the only passenger and is recovering in hospital from a cracked vertebra.

Controversy still surrounds the cause of the accident. Doctors who treated the princess said she suffered a stroke at the wheel but the palace officially blamed a brake failure and declined comment.

The palace has also refused to comment on the doctors' statement that she died after Prince Rainier, 59, agreed her life support systems should be turned off as surgeons had given up hope.

This morning, the normally bustling tourist town was hushed, with traffic restricted and the famous casinos and luxury shops closed.

Hundreds of Monegasques,

many dressed in black, gathered in the little cliff-top square before the cathedral of Saint Nicholas to watch the cortege and the mourners arrive.

Among the first to take his seat inside was Cary Grant, who starred opposite Grace Kelly in the 1955 film *To Catch a Thief*.

The official guests arrived shortly before the slow procession left the royal Grimaldi palace, where Princess Grace lay in state for three days.

They included Danielle Mitterrand, wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, Irish President Patrick Hillery, ex-Queen Anne Marie of Greece and Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands.

Mrs. Reagan, an old friend of the princess from their days as Hollywood actresses, was among the last to arrive.

The coffin, carried by 12 black-cloaked monks, passed slowly through the streets of old Monaco below red-and-white flags draped in black.

Behind walked Prince Rainier, supported by the tall, blond Prince Albert, 24, on his left and Prince Caroline, 25, on his right.

"Throughout the service in the stark, white stone cathedral, she and her American-educated brother seemed concerned about their father, casting frequent anxious glances at his downcast face."

The prince has said for several years he intends to abdicate in his son's favour when he feels they are both ready.

## Marcos defends his record in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has dismissed charges that his government violated human rights and said it was ridiculous to describe him as authoritarian.

Mr. Marcos defended his rule over the last 17 years in an appearance before the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee on Friday, the second day of a state visit to the United States.

He met President Reagan Thursday, and Mr. Reagan told reporters afterwards that the Marcos government had made great progress on human rights. A U.S. official said the subject had not been discussed at their White

House meeting.

Told by a congressman Friday that Amnesty International was bringing out a new report on alleged abuses in the Philippines, Mr. Marcos said the London-based human rights group "is not exactly the most accurate judge".

Mr. Marcos, who scoffed at the charges, said he had imposed martial law in 1972 only after the legislature asked him to do so and that it had been used to bring about political and social reforms. Mr. Marcos lifted martial law in January, 1981.

Mr. Marcos' visit is largely a goodwill mission following a period of cool relations, especially during the Carter administration

which was critical of his human rights record.

Some members of both the House and the Senate have objected to the visit, which has also provoked public demonstrations by some of the 750,000 Filipinos living in the United States.

Democrat Stephen Solarz told Mr. Marcos he had been informed that a new Amnesty International report would tell of widespread torture and many disappearances of the president's political opponents.

Mr. Marcos replied Communists who killed and destroyed in his country used charges of torture as their only defence.

## Wartime Spanish spy says how his information scared Japan into embarking on a crash programme to build the atom bomb

By Toshio Kojima

TOKYO (R) — Japan embarked on a programme to develop an atom bomb shortly after a Madrid-based spy ring sent Tokyo information on the bomb being developed by the United States, according to a documentary film to be released here on Monday.

The film, a 50-minute television programme entitled *I was a spy for Japan*, was produced by the publicly-owned Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK).

The programme reveals the existence of an international spy ring for Japan, headed by Spanish espionage agent Angel Alcazar de Velasco, operating inside the United States during World War II.

The existence of such a spy ring has never been publicly reported before, although Japan's wartime efforts to develop atomic bombs have been revealed in the past.

A substantial part of the film consists of an interview by NHK with Alcazar de Velasco, now 73, in which he explains why he became a spy for Imperial Japan, and how he operated his spy ring based in Madrid.

Numerous intelligence reports were sent by the ring to Tokyo via the Japanese embassy in Madrid, including one despatched towards

the end of 1942 which said: "A bomb has been developed in a chemical laboratory which, upon bursting, produces a temperature of 1,000 degrees over a wide area."

The film says that three months after the information was received in Tokyo, the Japanese Imperial Army launched a full-scale atomic bomb development plan under Dr. Yoshio Nishina, Japan's top expert on atomic science who died in 1951.

In a related interview in Tokyo, former Col. Toranosuke Kawashima, who led the project, told NHK: "In January, 1943, I was ordered by Prime Minister Tojo to develop as atomic bombs."

"At the starting line"

"Gen. Tojo told me that the United States, Germany and Japan were conducting research on atomic bombs. The United States was the most advanced, probably followed by Germany, and Japan was only at the starting line."

"Gen. Tojo then said he feared that the war might be possibly decided by atomic bombs."

The former colonel said Dr. Nishina had been interested in atomic bombs from around 1941 but had never thought of producing them.

Japan surrendered after the American atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Aug. 1945 and Gen. Tojo was subsequently executed as a war criminal.

In an interview with Reuters, Sotoku Yasuma, staff producer of NHK's culture and science programme division, said his team could not find any evidence to determine if the intelligence report had made Japan start the atomic bomb project.

But Alcazar de Velasco told the NHK interviewer: "There was a 24-year-old Spanish spy, called Rogelio, who was very brilliant."

"I instructed him to concentrate on obtaining information on the atomic bomb. He got good information by going around here and there. But he suddenly went missing in April 1943."

He said another spy found Rogelio had been shot dead near Binion's, a Las Vegas casino.

Mr. Yasuma said his team discovered the existence of the spy ring while reading declassified sections of U.S. intelligence reports.

For nearly five years, from late 1940, a year before the Pearl Harbor attack by Japan, the United States decoded most of Japan's diplomatic messages.

The recently declassified reports include summaries of

decoded messages prepared by the U.S. army intelligence service for President Franklin Roosevelt and his top officials such as the secretaries of state, army and navy.

Mr. Yasuma said that the 14 volumes of the declassified reports referred to intelligence reports to Tokyo from Madrid 210 times.

He said the reports were always sent to Tokyo, and sometimes to Berlin, by the then minister at the Japanese embassy in Madrid, Yakichiro Suma, who died in 1945.

Neutral hornets' nest

Spain, while sympathetic towards Germany and Japan during World War II, remained neutral and was thus a valuable post from which Japan could obtain information on Europe and America.

Mr. Yasuma said the name of the chief of the spy ring which worked for Suma had been erased from the American reports.

But NHK found the ring leader was Angel Alcazar de Velasco from Fumio Miura, 84, who worked under Suma in Madrid as first secretary.

During three interviews with NHK at the Madrid bullring, the grey-haired former spy said that two weeks after the Pacific war

started he was ordered to return home from London, where he was engaged in espionage activities for the Spanish government, disguising himself as a press attaché.

He said he met Suma and Mr. Miura on Dec. 22, 1941, at a Madrid restaurant named La Barraca and agreed to their request to organise a spy ring in the United States.

Organising the ring in July 1942, with 12 members dispatched to New York, Washington, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

He said the Japanese side asked for information on morale of the American people, numbers of warships under construction, weapons, movements of transport vessels and troops out of ports.

He said his agents in California smuggled their information to Mexico to be relayed to friendly ships in the Caribbean. Then the information was sent to Madrid.

The NHK film shows several of the ring's reports warning of U.S. determination to capture Guadalcanal and other Solomon Islands.

The film says Japan apparently ignored the information.

The six-month-long battle over the Solomons from August 1942 was a turning point for the Pacific war, with about 16,800 Japanese soldiers killed there.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.—After an opening preemptive bid at the three-level, do you use Fishbein or a takeout double when you have a good hand? Also, if you want to ask partner to bid, how strong should your hand be? There is great disagreement in our game as to the proper course of action over a preemptive three-bid.

—J. James, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—Before answering your question, it's best that I explain what you mean by "Fishbein." After a preemptive bid, a bid of the next higher-ranking suit by the opponent in the immediate seat is not natural, but is a request for partner to introduce his best suit. A double in that position, therefore, is for penalties.

Very few experts play "Fishbein." Even its inventor, the late Harry Fishbein of New York, eventually abandoned his brainchild. The convention simply causes too many problems. Assume that the auction has gone:

West North East South

3 0 3 0 Pass?

What should South bid with:

xx ♠ A Q x x x ♠ x x ♣ J 10 x x ♣

If North has a minimum takeout bid, then three hearts is more than enough. But if North is better than minimum, the hand could easily make four hearts. South does not know what to do.

Even North can have

problems. Suppose that West opens three diamonds and North holds:

xx ♠ A Q x x x ♠ x ♣ x x x ♣

North would like to compete with three hearts, but he cannot do so if he is playing Fishbein. South would almost surely bid some number of spades. So North must pass and hope that he can back into the auction later.

Therefore, most experts give up the penalty double of a preemptive bid for the more flexible takeout double. Of course, partner always has the option to convert this double to penalties.

How good should a player be to make a takeout double of a preemptive bid? Bear in mind that you are forcing partner to bid at the three- or four-level. Partner has an average expectancy of 6-8 points, so you should have enough to insure some margin of safety if partner has no more than his quota. To make nine tricks usually requires about 22-24 points. By deducting his holding from that figure, you should have the equivalent of about 16 points for the takeout double.

By applying this guideline, a practical rule of thumb for deciding whether your hand is worth a takeout double of an opening three-bid becomes apparent. Subtract a king from your holding. If your hand would still be good enough for a takeout double of an opposing one-bid in the suit, then you are strong enough to double a preemptive opening.